The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE ERIE CONVENTION.

The Democracy, at Erie, completed their work yesterday, by nominating a part of a ticket, which will be found elsewhere, and adopting a platform. The crisis of opportunity was upon them, and our judgment is, they were entirely unequal to the task of meeting a great public exigency. They found themselves face to face with three difficulties,—the finance issue, the multitude of candidates, and struggle of power between Wallace, Randall, and the lesser lights. The result was a long, weary, bitter struggle, that has left bad blood behind, and sorrows that will not be readily healed. The weak point is in the manner in which the financial issue is met. When the delegates were assembled, it was found that the Eastern Democrats were not as pliable over the money issue as had been expected. It had been reported that they were willing, for the sake of the party, to have a soft money plank in the platform; but affairs in Ohio do not look favorably enough for this policy to be adopted, and hence they have held strongly to their views. It was never a question of belief, but of expediency, and as the outlook was not so favorable to a soft money platform as they desired, the non-committal policy was adopted. The resolution that first harmonized the Committee on Resolutions was simply contemptible, in that, while it actually said nothing definite, it betrayed a spirit of utter cowardice. Its leanings were toward hard money, while it pretended to yield to the demand for greenbacks. As finally adopted, the resolution on this subject is amenable to the criticism of timeserving and cowardice. It does not represent views of even the Democratic party. We regard the platform as entirely in our interest.

The contest over the nomination was a very close one, and resulted in a victory on the eleventh ballot for Pershing, of Schuylkill.

The personal struggle that developed over the candidate could not possibly result in a choice that would be generally acceptable. Possibly Bigler, by himself, was the strongest man they had, in view of his known respectability and his identification with the Centennial; but he came to be the representative of Randall, as Ross was of Wallace. And through all the list of candidates, with the innumerable ramifications attending it, there ran this representative idea. Hence any man that could be selected would stand as the head of a faction merely, and his nomination could only be accepted as the victory of his faction. The idea of nominating a person who would, in himself, represent the party at large, and be superior to any faction, did not seem to occur to the Convention at any time. Senator Wallace's idea that he must, in virtue of his Senatorship, control everthing, demoralized all others,—and hence no man could stand up who was not mixed in with one faction or other. This is a weak place in the ticket. Putting aside the personal merit or demerit of Pershing,—which we will consider hereafter,—he is weak within his own party, in that he stands, not as the representative of his party, but of his faction. We therefore regard the outcome of the Convention as favorable to the Republican nominees. The declarations on financial and other subjects are weak and trifling. They simply represent an attempt to compromise the discordant elements and views in the Committee. They cannot possibly have weight with the people of the Commonwealth. They suit the views neither of Eastern nor Western men. Nor does the candidate give strength, owing to the factious circumstances under which he was chosen. "Ichabod" may once more be written on the forehead of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Half a million Government gold was awarded in New York yesterday at 115.40.

—Daniel Webster's home at Marshfield, Mass., was burned last Wednesday night.

—Gen. Spinner has accepted the Republican nomination for State Comptroller of New York.

—The Republicans of the Third Mississippi District have nominated Finnis H. Little for Congress.

—Mercury yesterday—Nashville, 94; Evansville, 92; Memphis, 92; New Orleans, 95; Pittsburgh, 92.

—Thomas McCarty, a stranger, was found dead in his bed in Chicago on Thursday morning. He took an overdose of laudanum, probably with suicidal intent.

—The Treasurer of the Bismarck Fund, in Chicago, has disappeared with two thousand dollars funds belonging to that society. Warrants are out for his arrest.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes an open letter from ex-Senator Carpenter to Chas. A. Dana, replying to a recent article in the New York *Sun*, and defending the so-called "press gag" laws.

—The Memphis General Council has granted the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track along Washington street to the river, where an elevator will be built.

—Dr. Beatty, Superintendent of the Poor House at Memphis, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the recent scandal. The Commissioners will make a report of the matter to the Quarterly Court.

—Jeff Davis was in St. Louis yesterday. He will leave for Fulton to-day. He will speak there on Saturday, and proceed thence to Kansas City, where he will deliver an address on Tuesday next, and then start for Denver.

—The Pomological Society met again in Chicago on Thursday morning, and the standing committees were announced by the chair. A general discussion concerning the different methods of raising the various kinds of fruits was then entered upon.

—Mrs. Mike Walsh and Mrs. Tom Moran, the wives of two laboring men living in St. Louis, quarreled yesterday, and Mrs. Moran had her head somewhat cut and bruised. After the men came home the quarrel was taken up by them, and after some words had passed, Moran stabbed Walsh in the neck and left side, killing him almost instantly.

—The formal opening of the Indiana Exposition, at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, took place last night. Addresses were delivered by Governor T. A. Hendricks, E. B. Reed, President of the City Council, and William Crim, President of the State Board of Agriculture. All of the available space has been taken, but only a small portion of articles for exhibition have been placed in position.

The Alleged Indian Frauds

Bishop Hare Explains—Secretary Delano Defended.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Bishop Hare desires to say that the remarks made by him in an interview with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, referred to in a dispatch of September 7th, were exactly to this effect: That Mr. Welsh's letters were written upon his persona, responsibility, and left the Missionary Committee of the Episcopal Church free and uncompromised; that the committee had taken no action on the subject of its relations to the Government, that those relations had been honorable to the Government, and that the officers of the committee would testify to that effect, and that the chairman, Dr. Dyer, and he (Bishop Hare), as personal friends of Delano, desired to convey to him an expression of their regard. Upon the question of the integrity of the administration of the Interior Department, Bishop Hare says he refrained from expressing an opinion, as he was without evidence requisite to make him a competent judge.

Marine News.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Arrived—The steamship Nederland, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Arrived—The steamship Utopia, from Glasgow.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trial of a Treasury Robber.

The Fast Mail Train Through Pittsburgh.

The Insurrection in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1875.

The Treasury Robbery.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Thomas A. Brown, in connection with the Treasury larceny, was continued to-day. The colored janitor of the police headquarters testified that on the night of the day of Ottman's arrest, Ottman gave him a note addressed to the Cashier of the German American Savings Bank, in substance asking the Cashier to give a box to the bearer. Ottman said to him, "If you attend to this it will be a big thing for you; get the box and tear my name, which is on a paper enclosing it, into a thousand pieces, and I will give you $5,000, and a house and lot. If you have no friend in Alexandria with whom you can leave the box, bury it and and mark the place."

It appeared from further testimony of the witness that he took Ottman's note, but instead of doing as Ottman requested gave the note to the detectives and accompanied them to Alexandria, where they obtained possession of the box and brought it to Washington, where it was placed in the Treasury vaults for safe keeping as a special deposit.

A bookkeeper of Riggs & Co.'s banking house testified that Ottman opened an account with it on the 13th of July. Ottman's first deposit was $500, and soon afterward he deposited nearly $5,000.

The Mississippi Troubles.

President Grant has sent a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend directing him to instruct the officers commanding the troops in Mississippi to give Governor Ames such aid as may be necessary to maintain order, and protect life in that State, if the insurrection is too formidable to be suppressed with the means at the Governor's command. Before sending such an order to the commanding officer, however, the President directed the Adjutant General to take counsult with Attorney General Pierrepont as to the legality of such contemplated military proceedings. Accordingly these gentlemen had a consultation at noon to-day. Action on the President's telegram will be deferred until it shall be decided whether a proclamation shall be issued and addressed to the insurgents, the President having requested the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to consider whether such proclamation is necessary. The Attorney General is making arrangements by telegraph for a conference with Secretary Fish, who is absent. It is definitely known that no action will be taken by the War Department until after the issuance of a proclamation and the reception of information of the disregard of its requirements. The available troops in Mississippi are two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry at Jackson two of the Thirteenth Infantry at Vicksburg, and five of the Third, and four of the Thirteenth at Baton Rouge.

The Black Hills Negotiations.

Secretary Delano has telegraphed to W. B. Allison, chairman of the sub-committee at the Red Cloud Agency, granting authority to give horses and accoutrements proposed the Ogallalas, should they arrive to attend the council, for the purchase of the Black Hills. The Indians have arrived, and Mr. Allison informed the Secretary that the Ogallalas will require a speedy compliance with this promise before entering the council.

The Fast Mail Train.

The Postoffice Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train between New York and Pittsburgh, the West and Southwest, which will be put in operation on the 13th inst. It will leave New York at 4:30 A. M., arrive at Pittsburgh at 6 P. M., Chicago 6:30 A. M., Cincinnati 4:50 A. M., Indianapolis 6:50 A. M. and St. Louis 2 P. M.

THE LABOR INTEREST.

Conference of Mechanics and Farmers on Political Matters.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—After five short sessions of about three hours each, and amidst great confusion, the Farmers and Mechanics Conference adjourned today, after the adoption of a platform. There were only thirty-eight delegates present out of two hundred who had signed the regular call. All the Eastern delegates withdrew. The following resolutions were declared adopted, although many delegates refuse to subscribe to them:

Resolved, 1st. That the interests of protective industry, of no matter what description, are inseparable and a unit, and being the highest interests in the world, require the just consideration of the Government.

2d. That this Conference, which springs from the Anti-Monopoly Convention at Harrisburg, recognizes in the labor movement no sectional or selfish interest, but the agitation on the part of the producers to substitute altroism for egotism in human relations; and it considers that all industrial organizations are patiently giving practical expression to that idea.

3d. We denounce all special legislation by which privileges and immunities are granted to corporations that are not accorded to individuals, thus enabling the corporations to grow rich at the expense of the laboring and producing classes.

4th. That we demand the immediate and absolute repeal of the resumption act of 1875, and the repeal of the National Banking law, and that the Government shall supply the National paper money directly, and the paper made a legal tender for all debts, public or private, including duties on imports, to be interchangeable for registered bonds, drawing not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest annually, at the option of the holder of the bills.

5th. As all special privileges, immunities and powers conferred on corporations of any kind or nature are granted at the expense of the people, these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people, and subject to the supervision and control of the power creating them.

6th. That the ownership of lands by carrying companies in quantities exceeding what is necessary to lay tracks and build depots and necessary buildings, is in effect the same as would be the re-establishment of the law of Mortmain, and should, therefore, be prohibited.

7th. That we are in favor of direct taxation, based upon all property, incomes from salaries, or money or value of whatever kind.

8th. That the Presidential office be limited by an amended Constitution to one term.

9th. Provides for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to act in conjunction with the National Executive Committee of the Independent party, appointed by the Cleveland Convention, as a joint committee to conduct the business of the National Independent party.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1875.

The Erie Railway.

Edward Watkins, representative of the English shareholders and bondholders of Erie, having completed his mission in this country, sailed yesterday for England, without making known the details of his negotiations here. It is officially stated, however, that as a result of his visit to this country, the seventeen Directors of the Erie Railroad Company have signified their willingness to resign.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, the resignations of S. L. M. Barlow and Marshall O. Roberts were presented and accepted. J. B. Browne, sugar importer of Portland, Me., and J. L. Welsh, a retired West India merchant, were chosen to fill the vacancies. Watson Dentzel is to be Chairman.

Captain Eads' Jetties.

The Board of Engineers charged with the examination of Captain Eads' plans for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, at a supplementary meeting, recommended unanimously the immediate construction of one jetty, starting on a tangent to the last bank of the entrance to the pass, and curving thence westward on a radius of 5,000 feet till it reaches the twenty-four feet contour line, the further prolongation of this work and the execution of the work on the west side to be left for determination after observation of the effect produced by the construction recommended. The Board adjourned to meet at New Orleans, November 10.

A Steamer Snagged.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—The steamer Clinton, of the Keokuk Northern line, struck a snag yesterday morning near Hannibal and stove a hole in her bow. A bulkhead was built and she proceeded on her trip. When the boat struck, a pile of lumber on the forecastle was overturned, and two deck passengers, names unknown, were injured, one of them perhaps fatally.

Struck by Lightning.

FRANKLIN, LA., September 9.—A party in an open boat, fishing off Long-point, this afternoon, was caught in a violent thunder storm. The boat was struck by lightning, killing W. D. Brown and a colored man, and seriously injuring E. J. Smith. The others in the boat were knocked senseless, but soon recovered.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A French Admiral Writes a Political Letter.

A Council of Ministers Called in Consequence.

FRANCE.

An Admiral Dabbling in Politics.

PARIS, September 9.—A Bonapartist banquet was held at Eureux on Sunday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Ronciere Le Noure, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter was afterwards published, and has caused great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the Constitution. The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magenta, September 2d, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to a union of the Conservative party. He says: "He is a Conservative in my eyes, whatever faction to which he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the revolutionists of the 4th of September and of their secretaries." This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by Republican and Orleanist journals: "I shall not cease to be a devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of the conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes, France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of government." Yesterday, when he first learned of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris was summoned to return to Paris to take part in the council.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The San Miguel Massacre.

NEW YORK, September 9.—By the arrival of a steamer from Aspinwall to-day, there is news from Central America. An organization had been started to pursue those engaged in the massacre and robbery at San Miguel. A number of bandits have been captured and four leaders shot. On one day five rebels were shot and eighty imprisoned. During the riots the women excited the men to commit all kinds of excesses. Five bodies of them; that the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishwere hung by the neck across the Colon for Bolivar, in arms against the United States of Colombia, Captain Simpson, of the United States steamer Omaha, ordered their detention on board the ship. This action caused a great deal of excitement in Panama, and ill feeling against foreigners in general. Captain Simpson finally allowed the arms to be transferred, and they reached their destination.

DENMARK.

The Crops.

LONDON, September 9.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondence, September 6th: The harvest has now been almost everywhere throughout Denmark. The quality and quantity will be greatly above an average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to the crops is also very favorable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business Suspension.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Steffer & Sons, of this town, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million dollars.

SPAIN.

Offices Resumed.

MADRID, September 9.—Gen. Jovellar has resumed the Ministry of War, and Rivera the Captainey General of New Castile.

AFFAIRS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

No Anxiety for the Redemption of Gold Notes—The State University—The Ralston Demonstration—Attack on the Press—The National Gold Bank and Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—There was no perceptible run on the United States Treasury to day for the redemption of gold notes of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company.

The regents of the State University have elected D. O. Mills treasurer, vice Ralston. The Finance Committee of the Board reported that the University will lose nothing by the failure of the Bank of California, it being protected by the late treasurer's bond for $150,000.

The meeting to night in Union Hall was largely attended, the hall being filled and crowds filling the street, to hear the open air speaking and addresses, devoted mainly to an attack on the *Bulletin* and *Call* for their course during the recent campaign and since the fusion ticket was beaten in the first race by Harper's Tenbroeck, who was sold in the field, the time being the best on record for the distance, 1 mile and 5 furlongs, in 2:49¾. Henry Basset's time for the same distance was 2:56. Tenbroeck is by Phaeton.

Second race, a selling race, purse $300, 1⅛ miles; won by Kilburn. Time 1:57.

Third race, purse $500, 2½ miles; won by Bigfellow, four years old. Time 3:51¾.

Prospect Park Races.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The races at Prospect Park were well attended. The first race, mile dash, all ages, was won by Vanderbilt, Carver second, Camden third. Time, 1:44¼.

The second race, mile and a quarter dash, was won by Countess, Burgao second, Wyndham third. Time, 2:15¾.

The third race, mile heats, three year olds, was won by Vernango, Jack Treg second, Paper Maker third. Time, 1:47¾ and 1:48.

Billiards.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—A game of billiards, five hundred French caroms, between Henry Miller and Frank Maggiola, for the championship of the Northwest and Southwest, and one thousand dollars, was won by Maggiola, in eighty-eight innings, by one hundred and forty-six points.

Murder and Suicide.

SALAMANICA, N. Y., September 9.—This morning Charles L. Blackney, a prominent lawyer of Cattaraugus county, went to serve certain papers on Louis Derby. When he was returning, Derby followed and shot Blackney four times through the body and head, and afterwards mangled his body with an iron bar. Derby returned home and cut his throat. Both were found dead.

SECOND EDITION

ERIE.

The Grand Council of the Democratic Braves.

Fighting Over the Platform — A Lively Day's Work—The Contest Between the East and West—A Very Bitter Struggle.

Victory at Last for the West—"Soft Money" the Democratic War Cry—A High Flown Platform—The Gubernatorial Fight — Pershing the Nominee.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

ERIE, Pa., September 9, 1875.

The Platform War.

The events of to-day have brought to the surface the belligerent elements of the happy Democratic family, and the demonstrations attendant thereupon have been of a highly interesting character. The first intimation of the row in prospect was the announcement that the Committee on Resolutions, after remaining in session until two o'clock this morning, had still been unable to agree upon a platform. It was known that the financial plank was the great trouble, but it was not known that there was such an even fight, until the committee had wrangled over it so long. The soft money men supposed they had a pretty free field after they had secured the chairmanship of the committee, but they were somewhat enlightened when the committee took up the grave question. The wrangle was a long and bitter one, and if the stories afloat are in any sense true, the session was marked by personalities of a very unequivocal character. Various methods were tried to harmonize the conflicting elements, but they were not crowned with any brilliant success, and when the committee wound up its session it seemed to be no nearer a solution of the problem submitted to it, than when it began work. Every man in the body seemed to have a plank he was sure would bear the party up, and the committee had not been in session an hour before it was almost hopelessly buried beneath the weight of the resolutions, and motions and counter motion which were made. Finally a subcommittee was loaded down with the rubbish, and endeavored to clear up matters, but its report was no more satisfactory. When a vote was finally taken it was found that the extreme inflationists did not carry the bells—they were in a minority of one. A number of compromises were then suggested, and finally, when the Committee adjourned, there seemed to be a tacit understanding that two reports were inevitable. A compromise platform had been adopted by a majority of one, but the other side were rather free in their threats of presenting a minority report.

The Trouble Begins.

The Convention met about half past eleven this morning. Meantime a large majority of the delegates had taken advantage of a free excursion offered them and had been out on the lake. They returned refreshed and in good spirits—in more ways than one. The first thing after the Convention had assembled was to return thanks to their entertainers, and then an effort was made to proceed with the nominations. Then the fuss began. Some friend of Bigler managed to get his name before the Convention, but there was a wild cry for adjournment from many parts of the house, and it had to be attended to. The incentive to the eagerness for adjournment was in the fact that it had been pretty well circulated that unless the Committee could harmonize their differences there would be two reports presented. The motion to adjourn, however, was lost. The Convention was now in the full glare of the most competent presiding officer, who is not a model parliamentarian, almost lost his wits in the melee, but finally put the motion to adjourn, and it was decided negatively. Mr. Hughes Chairman of the Committee on Resolution saids they were ready to report, but he was contradicted by Lonber of Luzerne, who seemed to have taken the lead of the other side. It was a regular political Donnybrook. Eventually, however, a member of the committee calmd the storm somewhat, by announcing that if the committee had until three o'clock, they could harmonize differences, and in that hope the Convention concluded to take a recess.

Immediately after the adjournment the Platform Committee was called together and went to work. It was a fight between

The East and West.

The east was down on the rag money, and talked fervently of past experiences. The West was in for inflation, and wailed loudly of the support that would be given Ohio Democrats by the passage of a good, stiff inflation resolution. The contest was very bitter and very close. By three o'clock, however, the fight was decided in committee in favor of the inflationists, although they did not get their extreme views adopted.

When the platform was reported in the Convention, there was music. The fellows who had been beaten in the Committee wanted a free swing in the Convention, and the other parties didn't want to give them the privilege. A tumult ensued, and there was a lively interchange of opinions, plentifully interspersed with odoriferous vituperation, that furnished a rich entertainment for the onlookers. The mirth and fun grew fast and furious as the speakers warmed up to the subject. Through all the "confusion worse confounded," however, it was apparent that the soft money men had the advantage, both in tongue and votes, and it was not a surprise, therefore, when they carried the day. So "soft money" is the Democratic war cry.

The Nomination.

The Convention spent so much time on the platform that it was generally conceded it could hardly finish up the nominations today. The voting, however, was proceeded with without delay, and amid much excitement. The echoes of the fight over the platform and the wailings of the wounded had not entirely died out, but in comparison with the heat of the fray the balloting was quietly done. The only noticeable and somewhat surprising feature of the voting was that Barr should jump to the front and keep his position so well. A great many counted on him getting some complimentary votes, but his own partisans seemed to be greatly elated at his success. The "old man" Bigler, on the other hand, fell behind the calculations of his friends. It appeared, after all, as if the wisest political sage had not, with true prophetic wisdom, forecast what was to come, and that after all, perhaps the last would be first, and first be last. After the third ballot, when Barr weakened and Bigler advanced, matters again took a change, but still there was nothing that could fairly indicate who was the coming man.

This is just how it stands to-night. The wildest excitement prevails, and there are a hundred men who can tell you to a dot just what the result will be, but yet it is hardly safe to pin your faith to them. Wallace is laying back to come in nearer the close. Likewise Randall is accredited with holding off a little; and the battle of the giants is announced to come off latter in the evening. Amid the multiplicity of rumors and surmises it is impossible to predicate any result. The leaders themselves seem to be at sea. The fight over the platform evidently has upset several nice little plans, and to a certain extent demoralized the clans, but they are full of fight yet, and the man who gets the nomination will have to slaughter a good many foes. S.

A Nomination at Last.

The general impression was that there would be no nomination to-night; but impressions of a political pow-wow like this are not always realized. When it became evident that Bigler could not make the riffle, his partisans began casting about for another man, and gradually as the lines drew closer together, a feeling was developed in favor of dropping the leaders and taking up somebody else. The feeling began to be manifested about the eighth ballot, and as soon as it was apparent he purposed offering an amendment to the currency plank, his voice was drowned in an uproar. The previous question was demanded, but amid cries of "free speech," "no gag," etc., he was allowed to proceed with his remarks. He spoke decidedly in favor of hard money. He said it was the good old Democratic doctrine. If the Convention took a decisive stand on the currency question, it should favor gold and silver. He thought the resolution should be non-committal. He moved an amendment to that effect.

A Legal Tender Man.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, defended the platform as reported through him worse than the Bourbon who advocated a currency based exclusively on gold and silver. He said legal tenders are not merely promises to pay any more than gold currency. A legal tender is of itself money. It redeems itself every time it is tendered and received in payment of a debt. He moved Mr. Sowden's amendment be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hughes' motion and Mr. Sowden's amendment. The former was carried and the latter lost.

Mr. Sowden took the floor again amidst considerable confusion, and moved to strike out sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, substituting the financial resolution in last year's Pennsylvania Democratic platform, which called for early specie resumption, but under a call of question, no attention was paid to Sowden. The resolutions were adopted as originally read.

Nominations for Governor.

Nominations for candidates for Governor then followed. Eighteen names were presented:

First ballot—Bigler, 26; Barr, 48; Fox, 26; Ross, 18; Noyes, 31; Pycotte, 19; North, 20; Morton, 17; Pershing, 13; Monaghan, 13.

Second ballot—Bigler, 29; Barr, 43; Fox, 26; Ross, 20; Noyes, 34; Pycotte, 13; North, 14; Morton, 12; Pershing, 16; Monaghan, 14.

Third ballot—Bigler, 41; Barr, 49; Fox, 29; Ross, 26; Noyes, 34; Pycotte, 13; North, withdrawn; Morton 7, Pershing, 18; Monaghan, 18.

Fourth ballot—Bigler, 45; Barr, 40; Fox, 24; Ross, 28; Noyes, 32; Pycotte, 17; Morton withdrawn; Pershing, 18; Monaghan, 13. Scrattering votes were cast for Lenks, Mott, Gibson, Knox, Cofroth, Decker, Spang and The Convention adjourned at seven o'clock at the end of the third ballot, and reassembled at 8:30.

Fifth ballot—Barr, 52; Bigler, 48; Noyes, 37; Ross, 32; Fox, 25; Pershing, 25; Pycotte, 13; Monaghan, 12; Stiles, Jenks and Gibson, scattering.

Sixth ballot—Barr, 46; Bigler, 52; Ross, 36; Fox, 24; Noyes, 41; Pershing, 25; Pycotte, 11; Monaghan, 9; Jenks, 6.

Seventh ballot—Barr, 48; Bigler 53; Ross, 45; Pershing, 30; Fox withdrawn; Pycotte, 8Jenks, 10; Noyes, 45; Monaghan, 9.

Eighth ballot—Barr, 43; Bigler, 55; Ross, 47; Pershing, 40; Pycotte; 8; Jenks, 3; Noyes, 42; Monaghan, 9.

Ninth ballot—Barr, 34; Bigler, 55; Noyes, 41; Ross, 54; Pershing, 42; Pycotte, 11; Jenks, 2; Curtin, 1; Monaghan, 8.

Tenth ballot—Bigler, 58; Barr, 29; Ross, 68; Noyes, 30; Pershing, 50; Pycotte, 7; Jenks, 2; Monaghan, 7.

When the result of the tenth ballot had been announced, Bigler's name was withdrawn in favor of Pershing, and the voting proceeded, with the following result:

Eleventh ballot—Bigler,—; Barr,—; Ross, 94; Noyes, 5; Pershing, 145; Pycotte, 1; Monaghan, 1.

Pershing was declared the nominee for Governor amid wild enthusiasm, and on motion of Judge Ross' brother, a delegate, Pershing's nomination was made unanimous.

Balloting for Treasurer.

The balloting for State Treasurer is now beginning (12:40 A. M.)

After the conclusion of the first ballot for Treasurer, the Chair said time was needed to inquire into the antecedents of the candidates, and announced a motion to adjourn, put it, and declared it carried amid wild shouts and cries of "No" from every part of the house. He took his hat, and was hurrying away, when McMullen, of Philadelphia, and several others jumped upon the stage and demanded that he return and continue the balloting amid shouts and threats of violence. McMullen held his stand and forced the Chair back to the chair.

The Chair then called a division on adjournment, and not one vote was given in the affirmative. Order was at length restored and the ballot proceeded with Orange Noble ahead at 2 A. M.

First ballot.—Hancock, 13; Noble, 62; Benton, 8; Playford, 32; Sloan, 5; Ross, 8; Embreck, 5; Howell, 13; McGuire, 13; Abrams, 5.

Second ballot—Playford, 64; Noble, 62; Peolette, 64; Piersall, 17, Ross, 8; Abrams, 5; Hancock, 6; Embreck 2; Howell, 3.

Noble is President of the Allegheny National Bank of this city, but his representative, Allen, stated to the Convention that Noble had been for years opposed to the National Banking system.

The third ballot proceeded amid much confusion and weak and ineffectual efforts of the Chair to preserve order. It resulted in the dropping out of most of the weaker candidates—Playford, 34; Noble, 47; Peolette, 124—a majority of all the votes cast. Peolette was then declared the nominee of the Convention for State Treasurer.

After the usual closing business the Convention adjourned.

Pershing, the Gubernatorial nominee, is personally in favor of hard money, but will sacrifice his views to party policy.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

Cyrus L. Pershing is a native of Cambria county, and was born in 1825. He has practiced law in Johnstown for many years, and has devoted his life to his profession. In 1854 he came within a few votes of defeating Colonel Edie for Congress in the strong Republican district of Huntington, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, and in 1858 he was renominated for Congress, but was defeated by S. S. Blair, by some 2,000. In 1860 he was chosen to the Legislature and served five years consecutively. In 1869 he was the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, but was defeated by Judge Williams by 8,791 majority. Two years ago he was nominated in Schuylkill county for President Judge against Judge Ryan, and he was elected by over 3,000 majority. Since he has devoted himself to his judicial duties. He is a brother of Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of this city.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

A Gigantic Combination Broken Up—Prominent Southern Men Implicated—The End Not Yet.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—The *American's* special from Decatur, Ala., to-night says: The U. S. Secret Service force are doing good work in South and North Alabama and Middle Tennessee. An organized band of counterfeiters, with headquarters in St. Louis, extending to South Alabama, has been detected. James Edwards and Andy Edwards, of Lewisburg, Ala., brother and father of Henry J. Edwards, arrested at St. Louis a short time ago for counterfeiting; Henry M. Neill, James R. Neill, wealthy farmers of Petersburg, Tenn.; W. W. Gordon, merchant and Deputy Sheriff of Lynnville, Tenn.; S. R. Neill, Jr., Graham, prominent citizens of Eutaw, Ala. B. B. Bowers, Forland, Green county, Ala., an extensive farmer; G. W. Simpson, City Marshal and candidate for Mayor of Tuskaloosa; Alex. Simpson, a hotel man; Jno. Henly and Tom Garner, "gin millwrights" at Tuskaloosa, Ala.; E. S. Dunn, County Commissioner and a farmer of some pretensions of Tuskaloosa county, were arrested and brought to this place to-day to appear before the United States Commissioner Race. Five dollar bills on the Traders', Paxton, and Canton (Ill.) National Banks, fifty and twenty dollar legal tenders, and fifty cent currency are the bills counterfeited. St. Louis seems to be the supplying point. Edwards, Gordon, Bowers, Dunn and the Neills are the wholesale dealers. The end is not yet. Squads under the direction of the chief officers of the Secret Service Division are to be heard from. It is a gigantic combination of counterfeiters, and persons of wealth and social prominence will be involved.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 10, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and rains, with southwest to northwest winds, increasing in force, with falling barometer, followed by rising, and decidedly lower temperature.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Celebrated Double Elastic

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS,

are for sale by all dealers in Stationery. For the convenience of those who test them. Sample Cards, containing one each of the 15 numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

v41-MWF

OFFICE CIVIL ENGINEER WATER EXTENSION, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 60 inch cast iron Sluice Gates," of the pattern and quality now being used by the city, will be received on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the office of the Water Committee, Room No. 31, Municipal Hall. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ($500.00) Five Hundred Dollars, conditional for the making and entering into the contract, within five days after the award of such contract shall have been made. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interest of the City of Pittsburgh.

ISAAC MORLEY, Civil Engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

Cut Stone, Tools, Quarry Tools, Pumps, Boilers, Derricks, &c.,

AT AUCTION

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Rotunda of the City Hall, will be sold a large lot of the best quality of Cut and Rubble Sand Stone. There are two lots of Cut Stone, measuring 1,700 perches, more or less, varying in thickness from 14 to 22 inches, and in length from 3 to 7 feet. The beds are in width from 1 to 1½ times that of the face. Also, 450 perches, more or less, of very large Rubble. The above Stone is now lying on the north bank of the Allegheny River, 35 miles above the city, nearly opposite Kelly's station, on A. V. R. R.

ALSO, some 2,500 peaches of very large Rubble Sand Stone, 1 large rough Frame House, 1 large Frame Stable, 2 Frame Blacksmith Shops, and some 500 feet of Railroad Track used for siding. The above Stone, Buildings and Sidings are at Cull's Quarry, adjoining Karns' station, 25 miles above the city.

ALSO, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Foundations of the New Water Works, adjoining Brilliant Station, 6 miles above the city, will be sold the following articles: 10 large derricks, with lines and all the rigging complete, 2 Double Flue Boilers, 30 feet long, 44 inch diameter, 2 Boilers, 16 inch diameter, 1 Double Flue Boiler, 26 feet long, 40 inch diameter, 2 flues 15 inches diameter. These Boilers are furnished with heavy sheet iron stacks, breeches, &c., &c., and is complete running order, 1 Iron Water Tank, 2 large Blake Pumps, 2 small Boiler Feed Pumps, 1 small Fly Wheel Pump, small Pump, (copper pump barrel,) 4 Syphon Pumps, 4 inch diameter, with all pipes and connections complete, 1 large Frame Boarding House, 2 large Cooking Stoves, 2 large Heating Stoves, a large quantity of Gas Pipe varying from 1 inch to 6 inch diameter, a lot of Cast and Wrought Iron Scrap, a complete set of Blacksmith Tools, a large lot of Stone Chips, &c., &c. Trains leave Union Depot at 10:30.

ALSO, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Old Water Works, foot of 12th street, a large and fine lot of Quarry and Blacksmiths' Tools, including Wheelbarrows, Clay and Stone Picks, Shovels, Steel and Iron Crowbars, Sledges, Scabbling Hammers, Drills, Wedges, &c.

For further information enquire of the Engineer in charge of Foundations at Municipal Hall.

TERMS CASH.

JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical Engineer in Charge of New Water Work. v43

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

DRESS GOODS,

AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and Fourth Avenue,

Have received a very large and handsome assortment of New Goods, of all the latest styles and patterns, which are offering at extremely low prices. Their stock of

Black Silks,
Seal Brown Silks.
Colored Silks.
Check and Striped Silks.
Black Hernanis.
Plaid Grenadines.
Brocade Grenadines.
Invisible Plaids.
Silk Pongees.
Pure Mohairs.
All Wool Debeges.
Black Cashmeres.
Black Alpacas.
Black Mohairs.
Lace Curtains.

BLACK SILKS

In Soft Cashmere Finish are very fine. Their BLACK SILKS are marked down to the very lowest prices, with guarantee to wear and give entire satisfaction.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Ave. & Market St.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

NORTHWESTERN

National Ins. Co.,

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Redmond J. Grace, Agent,

64 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cash Capital paid in - - - $600,000 00
Surplus, - - - - - - 295,481 34

ASSETS.

U. S. Registered Bonds	$354,373 75
Milwaukee City Water Bonds	150,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	150,000 00
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Bonds	15,200 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	110,113 90
Bills Receivable	30,719 35
Premiums in course of Collection	61,149 32
Interest accrued	2,500 00
Salvage Claims on Losses paid	8,989 17
Due from Insurance Companies	8,933 84
Office Furniture	2,500 00
	$895,481 34

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted Losses	$ 59,056 94
All other claims against the Company	8,176 47
Reinsurance

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. D. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Ten	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115⅛.

THE clause in the New Jersey Constitution forbidding the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian schools was adopted by a large majority.

GOVERNOR AMES, of Mississippi, has notified the President that he will apply for aid in suppressing the White League uprising. A proclamation will be issued in a few days.

CERTAINLY the New York *Tribune* cannot be accused of dealing unfairly with the Democracy; yet it has this to say of them: "All decent people agree that the last Ohio Democratic Legislature was one of the meanest and most worthless bodies that ever sat in Columbus; and the ill odor of that corral of wild cattle that came together in Springfield as the result of the uprising of the people against the politicians will linger for years in the nostrils of Illinoisans."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has not been accused, of late years, of any extraordinary fondness for the Republican party. Yet, located right in the midst of the struggle in Ohio, it declares that "if the Democracy win in the next national contest, their victory will mean inflation, jobbery, plunder and repudiation. The fight that is being made in Ohio tells the story, and the country might as well read it in plain prose." These are well stated, and the Democracy in Pennsylvania mean just the same as those in Ohio.

WE fully appreciate the high character and benevolent qualities of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia; yet we sympathize with him in his fight against Secretary Delano only so far as he is willing to substantiate those charges before a properly constituted tribunal. He has failed to give evidence before a Congressional Investigating Committee, and now is understood to refuse to appear before the committee now investigating charges. In all cases he declares they are whitewashing affairs. His course of prejudgment is not creditable. In the meantime, Bishop Hare, of his Church, declares that the Commission he served on was honest and fair.

THE Republicans of New York have made a noble ticket, and one that cannot fail to be elected. The resolutions constituting the platform are excellent, in the main,—the financial plank, of course, expressing the sentiment that prevails in New York. George William Curtis was the Permanent Chairman of the Convention, a selection which honored the Convention as much as it did the man. Frederick W. Seward was selected for Secretary of State, General Spinner for Comptroller, General Merritt for Attorney General, and Rev. B. T. Ives, one of the most popular Methodist divines in the State, for State Prison Inspector. It certainly must succeed if Republicans put forth any effort whatever.

THE delicate and penchant satire of the Chicago *Tribune* is worthy of praise. The poor, miserable, war-produced, helpless depreciated, bloodstained "rag," occasionally spoken of as a greenback, is the subject of its polished thrusts. Poor, helpless, worthless greenback! If the *Tribune* could be believed, the greatest anxiety of the people is to be rid of it. So long as they hold it, they are nervous and trembling lest is should gain or lose one cent on the dollar. Of course tradesmen, who have goods to sell, devote their time to watching the fluctuations in its value, judged by the gold standard. As it goes up, they mark down their goods; as it goes down they mark them up. A force of clerks and many gallons of ink are devoted to this endless task. We do not live in Chicago; but in Pittsburgh, so perverted are the people, that they are more intent on getting, than in disposing of those worthless greenbacks. As to prices, they are made with calm indifference to gold, owing to the blind belief that it is chiefly a gambling commodity, just now.

THE time has come, when plain, but kindly words, are in order, that we may fairly see and know our duty. We have sympathized, and still do, with our temperance friends; but certainly they do their own cause injury in the harsh spirit they manifest toward the Republican party. It will not promote the interests they have at heart, and the greatest misfortune that can happen them, is to achieve all they profess to expect,—the success of the Democratic party. We neither fear nor anticipate success for them; but for the sake of the cause they represent, we urge that they take into account the effect of utter failure in the willful course they have chosen to follow. If successful they achieve nothing, as the Democratic party will do nothing for them; and failing, what right will they have to ask benefits of the party they opposed? We feel that every Republican should seek, in harmony with other great measures, to promote, in a friendly spirit, his temperance views, by aiding, not fighting his party. Perpetual kicking is not the passport to favors.

THE struggle in the cemetery at Montreal is one of the most disgraceful affairs we have known. Guibord, whose dead body is the cause of controversy, has been, all his life, a devoted and until recently, petted adherent of the Catholic Church. His wife is buried in the cemetery where his body is refused burial. The cause of the refusal to permit the burial of his body there is his connection with the Canadian Institute. This institution happened to have some three hundred books in its library which were condemned at Rome, and the demand was made for their delivery to the Bishop that they might be burned. This was refused. Guibord among others resigned, and appealing to the Pope to permit them to be retained in the library of the Institute. This appeal has not been decided. In the meantime Guibord died, and his remains are refused burial in consecrated ground. Extreme unction was refused him, in a recent sickness, but his death came too suddenly for a priest to be called in. This is, in brief, the history of the case. Comment is unnecessary.

THE address to the colored voters of this Commonwealth, prepared by Professor S. A. Neale, of Allegheny, despite the attempts of a few "independent" and Democratic papers to ridicule it, is really a chaste, able, and timely document, pertinent in its statements, and forcible in its logic. Referring to the announced purpose of the Prohibitionists to "punish" the Republican party, the address says: "Generous censors! The Republican party was nobly chastised last Autumn when Col. Robert B. Beath, a teetotaler and as pure a temperance man as ever breathed, was defeated by the Prohibitionists, and a Democrat, who loves nothing connected with the temperance cause, elected in his place. This self-appointed task of punishing the Republican party is a political dodge, so transparent that it gives just cause both for surprise and regret, that good men should be found engaged in it. In the name of the living God, what has this great organization done to deserve punishment? It scourged the rebellious South into peaceful submission. It brought labor and money to every poor man's door. It inaugurated the greatest system of finance and of national currency the world has ever known; it has given substantial encouragement to struggling women for their rights; it has whitened the seas with heavily laden ships bearing the products of our farms and factories to foreign parts; it has emancipated the slaves; it has given them the ballot; *it has saved the nation.* And now it must be punished." We commend this keen satire to the attention of candid temperance men. The address, after reviewing the entire scope of issues, urges the colored people to cast their united vote for Hartranft and Rawle. And this, we are persuaded, they will certainly do.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The early future is discounted variously, as persons view things from one standpoint or another. Those whose vision is limited to politics think the Presidential election must be held, and the possession of power determined, before we will have any change in business prospects. They argue that political policy governs business success. Others take the crops as a guide, and assume that inasmuch as our crops of wheat and corn are abundant, and the foreign demand large, we will have an addition of many millions to our stock of wealth, and this will give us a revival in business. Still others watch current indications, and are governed by them. Just now these are favorable to hopeful views. That is, merchants are selling a fair amount of goods, and there is a better demand for some forms of manufactures. Therefore, it is argued, we will soon have better times. Others yet look at the subject in the light of bottom facts. They claim we have gone downward very near to the bottom, and that a reaction must come very soon, although it may develop gradually and slowly. One other class views the subject from the currency standpoint. The hard-money men affect to believe that we cannot have solid prosperity till we have specie payments; while the believers in greenbacks and the National banks think that so soon as the threat of enforced resumption is withdrawn, we will have an improvement in business activity.

We would gladly hold out the most buoyant and encouraging hopes, yet honest candor compels us to say that we do not think anything that may be regarded as reasonably probable will give us sudden and overwhelming prosperity. Business has become too much depressed, and the industries are too much broken and disjointed to be restored to full vigor in a month. Under the most favorable circumstances at least six months, and probably a longer time must elapse, before full business vigor is again restored. It is to be remembered that business depression is not confined to this country, but is well nigh universal. Hence the market for active manufactures does not exist. It is also to be remembered that the many elements above enumerated do exert an influence on the general result, and that all of them are not favorable to early activity. On the other hand, there are influences not mentioned above, that are in favor of better times.

The good crops of the year are certainly an encouraging influence, and rank first in importance in this direction. We will have wheat and corn, in excess of the average, for export, to the value of from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. It is known that there will be a demand for all we have at fair prices. Already this knowledge has exerted an important influence,—in generating confidence. We will also, next year, have an influx of Europeans, and not have an outflux of Americans. This in itself will make a difference of not less, and probably much more than $100,000,000 gold. In this particular, the Centennial will do us a vast service in the interest of a return to specie payments. We incline, at times, to believe that had there been no legislation on the subject of specie payments, we would have come very near them, if we did not actually resume, Centennial year. The hopefulness of the people, and the evident and gradual return of activity in some departments of business, are the hopeful signs at the present.

On the other side, the influence of politics is certainly unfavorable to industrial and business prosperity. The supposed interests of the Democratic party are toward the maintenance of the existing order of things. Their theory is that the entire political pressure, resulting from hard times, will fall on the Republican party, as the party in power; therefore, their chances depend on the continuance of the pressure, so long as it is serviceable to their political interests. It will depend entirely on the probability of their being benefited or injured by the repeal of the specie-resumption act, whether they do this or not. Their interest and aim is to use the business pressure to their advantage during the Presidential year. Could this influence be put aside, we fully believe business might be restored to a fair degree of activity within a few months. In all other directions the pressure is sensibly relieved. There are many *out* of employment, but the number is far less than it was a few months ago. Business is done on a very close margin, but the changes are all on the favorable side. We therefore believe that the tendencies are all in favor of an improvement in business, and certainly hope that ere long all will have employment, and that business will be prosperous.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Carroll county (Ill.) *Republican* nominates Washburn for President.

EX-SECRETARY HARLAN has returned to Iowa, and is taking part in the canvass.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that if the Democrats do not lose Ohio this Fall, all the signs of the times fail. "Wet weather won't save them."

IT is understood that both Senators Dawes and Boutwell favor the nomination of A. H. Rice as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

THE Hon. Elijah Ward takes nearly nine columns of the New York *World* to state the "principles and policy of the Democratic party," when he could have done the whole business in three words: "Lie and steal."

THE coming Texas Constitutional Convention will be made up as follows: Farmers, 41; lawyers, 28; physicians, 3; editors, 3; merchants, 2; printers, 1; unknown, 12. Politically, the body will stand, Democrats, 73; Republicans, 15.

IT is a little odd that the Democratic papers, which up to a week ago spoke of the California campaign as of no importance "because it was confined to merely local issues," should now hooray so loud about the "glorious old-fashioned Democratic victory" over there.

WOMAN suffrage has had a fair trial in Wyoming Territory, and the result has not been very significant in any direction. The Rocky Mountain *News* thus speaks of the practical results: "As to the effects of suffrage on the ladies, there are almost as many opinions as there are people in Wyoming. The majority, however, declare themselves unable to see any change. As far as can be known, the ladies divide their vote between parties as much as men do—rather more, perhaps, voting for personal friends. To sum up, the opinion of the best informed is that woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a little more so."

IN very bad taste the Democratic journals are beginning to defame and abuse such prominent Liberals as Fenton and Schurz, who, like the sheep of little Bopeep, are returning with their tails behind them to the Republican fold. These Liberals were men of good intent, who had simply been misled by the wolf-in-sheep-skin professions of these same Democratic journals. Abuse from them is now extremely inappropriate. Moreover, as the mistake of Messrs. Schurz and Fenton was one of judgment and not of heart, neither the misstep nor its retraction is ground for virulent aspersion of character and motive. —*Phila. Press.*

PERSONAL.

FRED. DOUGLASS, JR., is a Washington policeman.

BAYARD TAYLOR is on his farm in Chester county, Pa.

MRS. VAN ZANDT has been engaged by Carl Rosa to appear with Stanley in London.

PRESIDENT GRANT will probably remain at Long Branch until some time in October.

REV. GEO. W. WILLIAMS edits the *Commoner*, a new Washington organ of the colored race.

MARSHAL MCMAHON'S eldest son has just left the military school at St. Cyr and entered the army.

THE President has appointed Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office.

ANOTHER Tom Thumb has turned up in Boston—twenty years old, and two inches shorter than the Bridgeport Tom Thumb.

MR. JAMES LICK, the San Francisco millionaire, although said to be afflicted by paralysis, does not employ doctors and does not "believe in them."

PROF. D. A. WOODWARD, of Baltimore, has nearly completed his full-length portrait of the late John Hopkins. It was painted for the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design.

BETSEY CARR, of Claremont, N. H., is 104 years old. That is remarkable, but not half so remarkable as that, in spite of the fact that she was born deaf and dumb, she never was married.

MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE has just returned to her home at Waverly, N. Y., after summering in the Adirondacks, with her health restored. She has resumed her editorial labors on *St. Nicholas.*

THE Boston *Independent Chronicle* for May 12, 1798, contained the following marriage notice: "At Bedford, on the 8th inst., Mr. James Wilson to the amiable Miss Dolly Glason, both of that place, after a long and tedious courtship."

ADMIRAL ROSEE has been appointed commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, in place of Admiral De La Rouiene Le Noury. This action was taken, probably, on account of the latter's pronounced Bonapartist tendencies, he having written a letter which was read at the Bonapartist banquet, at Evereux, on Sunday last.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE steamer Martin Wiener, from Shields for Hamburg, is believed to have been lost, with all her crew.

THERE was a severe rain storm in the southern part of Wisconsin, last Wednesday night, and great damage was occasioned.

AT Concord, N. H., Edward Lee and Lewis Massey, two children, were killed on Thursday, while playing, by the caving in of a sand bank.

DISPATCHES from the seat of the Indian outbreak in Nevada indicate trouble, but probably exaggerated, though troops are being forwarded.

ROBERT GILMORE, colored, was shot dead in Brooklyn on Wednesday, by patrolman Joyce, from whom he was attempting to escape.

ANATOMIST NASH, of the University of Pennsylvania, reports a bear movement in skeletons, which are usually worth $30, but are now quoted at $35.

DANIEL MCLAREN, late President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, died at his residence at Glendale, near Cincinnati, on Thursday morning.

MR. RILEY FARNSWORTH, a veteran soldier, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., while returning home from a visit to the Pension Agent, was attacked by highwaymen and killed.

IT is argued from a Catholic source that the Catholic Church saves society from the Commune. But there never have been "Communes" anywhere save in Catholic countries.

MRS. SNIPE, of Galveston, Texas, found her husband sitting on the sidewalk with another woman and attacked him furiously, fastening her teeth in his throat and almost tearing out his wind-pipe.

W. A. CUMMING & Co., flour and grain dealers, of Baltimore, have suspended. The liabilities are believed not to exceed $50,000. The embarrassment of the firm is said to be owing to speculation in corn.

THE census-takers of Winchendon, Mass., have come across the case of a woman twenty-five years old, married at twelve years of age, who has had ten children, the oldest being now thirteen years old.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch says the Union Lumbering Company of Chippewa Falls has suspended. The liabilities are $650,000, and the assets, according to the statement of the President, are over twice that amount.

A PARTY of convives at North Adams, Mass., partook of pickled oysters, sliced lemons and custard, and then when they deservedly died of cholera morbus their friends called it a "mysterious case of poisoning."

MR. HENRY, of Beverley, Canada, has a cat that remained on his farm two years while he was absent from the country, boarding herself. Last week she tackled a black snake seven and a half feet long and killed him after a terrible combat.

A GIRL twelve years of age, living at Syracuse, N. Y., has not tasted food for ten months, sat up, not spoken. She suffers from an unaccountable disease which takes the form of agonizing spasms whenever she is moved. Her food and medicine are injected.

THE latest case of Donaldsoning took place at Jackson, Mich., on Saturday, when a circus aeronaut, named William Doyle, made an ascension with a hot-air balloon, fell out of the car and was drowned. The accident alone was worth the price of admission.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made in Indianapolis, Indiana, for the reception of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, which will meet there on the 20th instant. Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Caven, O. P. Morton, and Schuyler Colfax are to deliver addresses of welcome. On the 22d there will be a grand parade.

A CONVENTION of husbands is soon to meet at Cincinnati to devise means of protection against the kissing clergyman. A correspondent suggests that they be compelled to eat raw onions at every meal, and in lieu of the customary white choker, revive the Elizabethan ruff, to be not less than three feet in diameter and starched to the rigidity of cast iron.

A PREACHER at Maroa, Ill., fired with emulation of the only Talmage, obtained an audience under false pretences by announcing that at the conclusion of the customary Sabbath service a marriage ceremony would be performed. When he had administered the benediction he invited his auditors to remain and assist "at the marriage-supper of the lamb."

THE peaches shipped by the steamboat Ohio to Europe rotted before they reached there, and the dispatch gives such information about the failure to preserve them as leaves little hope for any future success of such an enterprise. It was expected that the supply of ice used for cooling the atmosphere would last during the whole voyage. On the contrary, the ice was all used up within three days after the vessel sailed.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: Senator Alcorn is very severe on Governor Ames, who, he states, is vindictive, and not actuated by any kind feeling towards the people over whom he is enthroned. The Senator charges the Democrats of Mississippi with the responsibility of Ames' election, as in a recent election they urged that it would be better to elect Ames and make the State a hell first and Democratic afterwards. He thinks the "bloody chasm" business does not fill up felicitously, and that the people of the North are no more prepared to receive complacently lectures from Lamar, Gordon and Jeff. Davis, than those of the South would be to hear Phil. Sheridan.

The Danube's "Hell Gate."

The Austrian Government has completed its arrangements for improving the channel of the river Danube. Already much has been done toward that end, and the results are that, at and near Vienna, the Danube now pursues a course different from that which it followed for many years, and that a large area of valuable land has been recovered from the river, at the same time that the waterway has been deepened and rendered more navigable. There remains much to be done, however, before ordinary vessels can reach Vienna from the mouth of the Danube. Many obstructions must be removed, none of which are more dangerous than the famous Iron Gates. These are ledges and reefs of rock about which the water swirls and eddies, so that no vessel can pass. The river there has a gradual fall of about sixteen feet, and the water, at no place deeper than four feet, dashes downward with terrific force. It is the intention of the Austrian Government to have these Iron Gates and other obstructions blasted out and the channel made twelve feet deep at the lowest part.

NASBY'S FINANCIAL IDEAS.

The Corners Decide for Inflation and Put their Ideas into Practice—Glorious Results of the First Step—Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, August 23, 1875.—The Corners hev red the speeches uv Honest Ole Bill Allen and that other gileless patriot, Gen. Samyoocl Cary, uv Ohio, on the momenchus subjic uv More Money, till they hev bin worked up to a state uv absloot madnis. The Corners are jist the same ez all other impecoonius people—they want More Money, and the idee of Honest Ole Bill Allen, that, to git it, all yoo hed to do wuz to ishoo it, filled our idees uv finanse eggsackly. It is simple, effectooal, and ezily understood.

I determined to put the idee into practice and to that end sejested to my friends the organizashen uv a bank uv ishoo, under the name and title uv "The Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company uv Confederit X Roads."

I hed some trouble to git the citizens into it, but I finelly succeeded. I explained to the people that more money would be an advantage to the debtor class, wich, ez nine-tenths uv em wuz in debt to Bascom, settled em. They hailed with joy any movement that wood wipe out their scores and give em new credit at his bar.

To Bascom and them ez I intended to hev in the management, I showed that more money meant increased trade, and ez the money wood all be ishood on our credit, it wooden't cost anything but the printing; we coodent lose anything. So the Bank wuz started. I was made President; Issaker Gavitt, Cashier; Bascom, Vice President; with a Board uv Directors consistin of Kernel McPelter and the venerable Deekin Pogram. We put the Deekin on bekuz he is bald-headed, and therefore respectable. His biznis is to sit in the front window reedin an inflashen paper. It inspires confidence. You have to watch him to keep him from hevin the paper upside down, but in this community that don't matter, ez very few know the difference more'n he does.

It wuz forchnit that our bankin room wuz lokatid immejitly under the printing offis, ez we kin let the printed notes wich we ishoo down to the President's desk by a rope. It saves labor, wich is a great pint in an instooshen like ours.

The theory on wich our paper is isshood is very simple. The Company ishoo it and the people take it. We hev no time fixed for redemshun, for the beauty of the biznis is that we don't never intend to redeem. Our notes reeds:

"The Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company of Confedrit X Roads (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), promise to pay the bearer One Dollar."

We don't say when, where or how, and therein is the strength uv the enterprise.

Our first ishoo wuz reseeved with some hesitashen.

"Where is our seccority?" demanded one farmer to whom we offered it in payment for a load uv wheat.

"Faith in the company!" I ansered, lookin at him pityingly. "Gaze onto that face," I remarked, pintin at Deeken Pogram, who rather spiled the effect by brushin off a fly that hed lited on his nose; "look at that face and then ask for secoority."

"When is it to be redeemed?" askt another.

"It never wants to be redeemed," wuz my anser. "We shel be libral; and when a note wears out we will give yoo another. Wat do yoo want it redeemed for? Money ishood on faith needs no redempshun. We buy yoor prodoose with it—yoo yoose it to buy yoor goods, and so it goes round and round in a sirkle dispensin blessins wherever it lites. Ez long ez yoo take it wat do yoo want uv anything else?"

Another remarkt that it wuz his idee that paper money wuz all to be redeemed in gold.

"Gold," I promptly replied, "is played out. Gold is merchandise. Our Democratic brethren in Ohio hev decided that money is simply promises to pay, and that it don't matter on what material that promise is stampt—whether gold, silver, iron, shells or copper. We shel put ours on paper cos its the cheapest. We shel hev no extravagance about this bank."

Pollock, the Illinoy disturber, in the most brootal manner refoozed to tech it, and consekently his biznis suffered. One shoemaker from Ohio followed soot, and undertook to argoo agin so much money. He asserted the hersay that addin to the volume uv currency didn't add nothin to its power. Sed he:

"I will illustrate so the Corners will comprehend. Yoo take a gallon uv whisky and add to it three gallons uv water. Well, yoo hev four gallons in the barl, but there ain't but one gallon uv square drink in it after all."

A ansered him by readin copious extrax from Cary's speeches, showin that troo prosperity goes hand in hand with plenty uv money.

They finelly was convinst and took our money for their grain, tho we hed to pay them at the beginin 20 cents a bushel more for their wheat than other money would hev got it for. But we didn't care, for we knew we could make all uv it we wanted.

It wuz astonishin wat a era uv prosperity set in on the Corners to wonst. Money became ez plenty ez blackberries, and everybody hed their pockets full uv it. Land went up in valyoo 200 per cent in a week, and the price uv the necessaries uv life raised ekally. Bascom put up his new whisky from 5 to 25 cents per drink, and stuck wuz the run uv trade he hed that his wife and oldest son, Jefferson Davis Bascom, both hed to stand in the bar to wait on customers. The bank bought all the wheat and other produckshuns, and paid for 'em in its own money, and we paid such prices ez happened, for money wuz with us no objeck. The high prices brot all the trade for twenty miles around to the Corners, and all the dealers who wood take the money, stood up to their middles in it.

Then my turn come. Pintin to the crowds uv people in Bascom's, I said to the doubter:

"Wuz trade ez brisk ez that afore inflashun?" which settled him.

Improvements are being projected every day. We hev organized a company to build a branch road from here to Secessionville, another over to Bloody Fork, and still another to Little Andersonville. Five turnpike companies hev bin organized, and three factories hev bin actooally commenced. The water-power on the run just likewise the engine is to be improved by wunst, and Bascom iz already at work on a wing to the back part of the grocery. Town lots are doublin in valoo every day, and new addishuns are being perpetyooally laid out. Everybody is spekelatin, and everybody is gettin rich. There is flush times here. The people are all inflashunists.

I am President of all these companies, and I see no reason why I cant put em through. It is troo the price uv everything hez gone up. The commonest nigger labor is now up to $8 a day, and a pair uv pegged boots is wuth $20, but wat difference does that make? So long ez Simpkins, the printer, kin work his press, we kin manufackter all the money we want; and ez long ez we kin manufacktur money, why there must be prosperity.

Pollock and Joe Bigler we hed to get red uv, for they were prejoodisen the people agin us. Pollock stuck to his guns and his store wuz wuth, in the old times, before the era uv inflashun, about $1,000, and Bascom and me and Deekin Pogram went to him and offered him that sum for his property.

"Things hez raised," said he, "and I won't sell for less than $2,500."

We promptly accepted that price, and I sent a boy back to the bank with a bushel basket to bring the money. When it came Pollock refused to take it.

"I want greenbax," sed he.

"Our money is jest ez good," sez I.

"I know it," sez he, "but I have a prejoodis in favor ov other money."

There wuz a crowd about, and it wood never do to acknowledge that any money waz better than ours. I took Bascom to one side.

"G. W." sez I, "there is a golden opportunity to do two things. First we get rid uv a disturber, and second we give confidence in our ishoos. Rake up what greenbax you hev and pay him in em."

G. W. consented, and it wuz done in the presence uv the people.

"Yoo see," sed I, "my friends, that we'd jest ez soon pay greenbax ez our own money."

The crowd wuz re-ashoored and took our bills ez readily ez ever. Pollock and Bigler gave up the property, but they didn't leave the village. On the contrary, they went to the tavern to board, and jeered at us wus than ever. They sed they hed made more money by this transaction than they hed ever made in the Corners since they hed landed there.

Deeken Pogram, Capt. McPelter and Issaker Gavitt hev all paid off mortgages on their farms, and I hev bot a farm and am gettin up plans for a manshun befittin my new position. I am now happy and contented. I hev finelly struck my gait. Bank President soots me—I wuz born for it. Ef I wuz relijusly inclined I shood pray for Willyum Allen until I hed corns on both knees.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
President uv the Onlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S.—There's a triflin, but still embarrassin, trouble okkurred. The onprecedented run on Bascom, in consequence uv the plentifulness of money, exhausted his stock uv likkers yesterday, and he sent to Looisville for more. The likker merchants uv that mersenary city, ez a mere matter uv form, generally require Bascom to pay for goods afore they ship em, to avoid mistake. He sent on $1,000 uv our money, AND THEY REFOOZED TO TAKE IT! Ez he paid all the greenbax he hed to Pollock, he can't get supplied, and the Corners is parched. What to do we don't know. We don't see why our money shoodent go in Looisville.

It will take two weeks to ship enough grain to Looisville to exchange for the likker, and then comes another terrible quondary. Bascom demands the grain uv the Bank and wants to pay for it in the Bank's ishoos! And he insists on havin it at wat its wuth in Looisville in greenbax! Financseering aint the easiest biznis in the world. Our money startid well enuff on the cirkle, but there seems to be a break in it. Ef we let Bascom hev that grain and take our own money for it, were is our profit? If we don't let him hev the grain, the Corners will die uv drouth! And ef he gets it, our money must be taken for it, for it's all he's got. I cood cut the Gorjen knot by failin, but then the wheat wood be attached. I shell hold on and see wat a week will bring forth. Providence never deserted me yit.

P. V. N.

How Mormons Vote.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Record-Union* thus tells how the Mormons vote: "All the Mormon women vote, but very few understand why, for the Mormon dare not vote against the Mormon ticket, and hence all freedom of franchise is blotted out. It is a fact that many Mormons have been cut off from the Church for voting the Gentile ticket. Every ticket is numbered, and the voter's name bears the same number, which effectually reveals just how he votes. When the polls close the ballots are not counted by the inspectors of elections, but are sent sealed to the Probate Judge, who, with the County Clerk, counts them at his leisure, and in some weeks announces the result. Of course, under such a system, the Church can always win. A gentleman who saw it tells me that a few years ago, at Parowan, he saw John D. Lee cast 350 votes, standing at the polls over an hour to do it. He voted for all his wives, his sixty-four children, his 100 grand children (124 now) and all known and possible relations. Another man last year voted the ballots of his three wives and six children, and for two of these unborn, but soon expected."

A Dramatic Wedding.

At the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, better, or at least more kindly, known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," an interesting event took place on Tuesday, which will recall in a gratifying way the occurrence which five years ago gave the modest edifice a fame for Christian charity throughout the world. There it was that the beautiful service for the dead was solemnly recited over the remains of the veteran comedian George Holland, when narrow-minded bigotry had cruelly closed the doors of another church against them. Tuesday "The Little Church Around the Corner" presented a scene of a more joyous nature, for there, at noon, Mr. E. M. Holland, of Wallack's Theatre, a son of the lamented comedian, was joined in matrimony to the lady of his choice, Miss Mary E. Stewart, of this city. A number of his intimate friends and fellow Thespians were present to wish him happiness. Shedding tears that a widowed mother can only on such an occasion shed, those of joy chastened by memory, Mrs. George Holland knelt, listening to the words of life-long promise from her son.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Catch.

Sung by the Mock in the Tragi-Comedy of "Love's Renegade."

Was ever yet a man,
Since this old world began,
That looked upon a woman bewitching not
Of her own accord
Mating or separating
Or loving her or hating,
In all his commerce with her the fool was never wise.
Heigho! it cannot be,
For, seeing she is she.
She has him at advantage in body and in mind;
Pursuing or undoing,
She still compels his wooing,
And therefore is it, ladies, that Love is painted blind?

R. H. STODDARD, in *Harper's Weekly.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1875.....$778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Finkenbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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HEATING STOVES
Common and Patent Shaking Grates, Fronts, &c.
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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
MANUFACTURE
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, BAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
Printing Papers
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Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
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WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aspjp57

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Cut Glassware,
Rich Bronzes.
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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also Cupping and Leeching, at
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CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Very Attractive Display
OF NEW
FALL DRESS GOODS
LADIES' SUITS AND
OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
We now offer our many customers the largest and most complete stock of Dress Goods, &c., we have ever exhibited. Goods new and desirable having just been received. All qualities and lowest prices.
New Camel's Hair Plaids.
Camel's Hair Cloths, all colors.
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Colored Cashmeres, all new shades.
New Mohairs and Pongees, all colors.
New All-Wool Serges, Sateens, &c.
The above assortment of
FINE DRESS GOODS
Embraces many of the latest novelties to be found in the European market.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
Black All-Wool Cashmeres from 62½c to $1.75.
Black Mohair Lustres from 25c to 87½c.
We have just opened a large lot of the above goods making our assortment now complete in all qualities.
Splendid Bargains
IN ALL GRADES OF
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS.
At 12½c, choice new Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18¾c to 25c, choice new Dress Goods.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Jos. Horne & Co.
Special novelties in New
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NECKWEAR,
JUST OPENED.
The choicest assortment of fine goods we have yet shown.
Brocade Satin
AND
Silk Windsors.
The Baden-Baden,
The Rutland,
and Buckingham
SCARFS.
FINE SUSPENDERS,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
PLAIN COLORS,
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White with Fancy Colored Borders.
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Fall Goods Now Ready!

White Shirts or Drawers	48c
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Yarns, Zephyrs, Trimmings, Hosiery, Notions, and Fancy Goods in large assortment, at
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
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THE LATEST STYLES,
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Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 10, 1875.

Yesterday developed a more active day in banking circles than the previous day, but not enough to be considered at all remarkable. There is, palpably, a more hopeful feeling springing up, and that instinct which seems to forecast prosperity or the reverse, is fully inspired with the idea that everything is favorable for a good fall trade. If we have a fair degree of business transacted this fall, it will go far toward putting aside the results of the panic, and setting our industries in active operation. There is evident need of a great increase of business, if the unemployed are given work. But we are sanguine that the coming winter will have far more work than has been offered to the laboring masses for the past two winters. All this, of course, argues recuperated industries, and improved finances.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* "Inquiry among the dry goods jobbers shows that there has been a steady increase of trade for the last three weeks, and the general report is that they are not only selling more goods than they were a week ago, or two weeks ago, but more than they ever sold before at this season of the year. Profits, however, are smaller than they have been before for years. Many varieties of dry goods—notably all white cotton goods of domestic manufacture—are extremely low, some qualities being extremely lower than they were before the war, and in some instances lower than have been before for twenty years. Domestic woolen goods of nearly all kinds are as low now as before the war. The improvements in woolen machinery have also greatly improved the quality of the goods as well as reducing the cost of production. These low prices show that the percentage of profit on which business is now conducted is small. The decline in the prices of brown and bleached sheetings has been so large in the last few months that some of the most experienced jobbers—who bought largely six months ago when they thought the market had got so extremely low that they could not get any lower—will lose considerably before they work off their present stocks of those staples. On the whole, however, the Chicago jobbers of dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc., have no reason to complain. As compared with two years ago, their business has increased twice as much as in any other city in the United States—the panic was, in fact, a great benefit to them by diverting trade from the Eastern cities to Chicago. The commercial travelers of the Eastern cities has for two years been in a languishing and unsatisfactory condition. New York and Boston have struggled hard to recover the trade with the West that was diverted to Chicago by the panic, but have not done so, and the much better volume of trade here now than in the Eastern cities shows that they never will. But the manufacturers in New England have been greater sufferers in the past six months than the Eastern jobbers. Many varieties of cotton goods are now being sold for less than the cost of production, and yet the competition between the mills is such that they must all keep reducing in order to keep their standard brands in the market, and not have them entirely superseded by the brands of rival mills. In the last six or two or three there has been a considerable improvement in all sorts of mercantile trade in New York, but, on the whole, the Northwest is the only part of the country where it can be called satisfactory. The jobbers here report fair collections in the country, and are anticipating the best Fall trade they have ever had.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	120⅝
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123¾	10-40's	116⅜
" 1864	117⅞	new 5's	117⅛
" 1865	118⅛	new 5 per cents	117⅝
" 1865 new	118⅛	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
6-20's 1867	119⅜		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	104	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	18⅜	Union Pacific	73
I. C.	98	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	86	Harlem	131¼
Pt. Wayne	98¾	Adams Express	94
Bo. Pref.	83⅞	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern	87⅞	U. S. Express	43
Pa. Central	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	37⅛
North Western Com	69⅝	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref'd	82⅛	Mariposa	10¾
Rock Island	107⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.	99	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	38¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union	91⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.(S)	46	Cen. Trans'(S)	47
Reading (B)	56⅜	Empire Do. (B)	54
W. Con. of N. J.(B)	31⅜	A. V. R. R. 7-30s (B)	92⅜
Phil. Gas (B)	13⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75⅜
Lehigh Valley (S)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, September 9, 1875.

Gold opened at 115¾, and advanced to 115⅞, closing at the latter price. The rates for borrowing were 7 and 6 per cent. per annum, and 1-32, 1-64, and 3-64 per diem. Prime mercantile paper was 5@6. The customs receipts were $79,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Bankers' bills 482½ @485. Government were firm. Railroad bonds were active, with large transaction s in Union Pacific sinking funds and Chicago & Northwest consolidated gold. The former advanced to 94, and the latter to 84½.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the regular call the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bonds, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific sinking fund income 6s of 1895, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & Indianapolis consolidated mortgage bonds. The securities were steady, except Tennessees, which were lower.

There was a buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange during the morning hours, which resulted in an advance of ¼@1¼ per cent. in leading shares. The extreme advance was in Panama, which rose to 138, as against 136½ at the close last evening. Pacific Mail came next, advancing to 38¾. Western Union followed with a rise to 91¾. Erie rose to 18⅜, preferred to 30½, Lake Shore to 57⅜, Union Pacific to 73⅛, Rock Island to 108¼, Northwest common to 40⅜, preferred to 55½, St. Paul to 37½, preferred to 64½, Ohios to 19½, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 23. After midday there was a reaction of ¼@¾ per cent., and the market remained steady and tame at the decline. In final dealings Erie rose to the highest point of the day, on changes in the direction, and Western Union was strong at 81. Lake Shore and Missouri Pacific were weak. The rest of the list was dull and steady.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 143,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 36,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwest common, 6,000 St. Paul common, 23,000 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, and 22,000 Ohios.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '64, 117⅛; do of '65, 118⅛; do of '65, new, 118⅛; do of '67, 120⅜; do of '68, 120⅞; new 5s, 117⅛; 10-40s, 116⅛; coupons, 117⅛; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 50; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 80½; Pacific Mail, 38⅜; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 43; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 19; do preferred, 36½; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 62½; Union Pacific, 73; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 40½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 110½; Rock Island, 107½; Toledo & Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 66½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Ohio & Mississippi, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do preferred, 104; Indiana Central, 4; Ft. Wayne, 100; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 80½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 21½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 102¾.

LONDON, September 9—8 P. M.—The market to-day has been very quiet. United States Government fives continues to maintain the advance of yesterday. English securities are firm in response to quieting assurances from the principalities and a determination of the great powers to keep the peace. Consols, which showed an advance yesterday, continue firm to-day, with the same quotation. In Erie there is an advance of 1 per cent. This is from sympathy with the New York market. Pacific securities respond to the general quiet of the market. Centrals continue to maintain the advance noted yesterday. Virginia State bonds have declined ½ per cent.

LONDON, September 9—5 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England decreased £350,000 the past week. The proportion of Bank reserve to liability is 53½ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ per cent. Consols: money, 95; account 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40s 104½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 16½; preferred, 34.

PARIS, September 9.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 15,434,000 francs the past week. Rentes 66f 75c.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—New 5s, 100½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1875.

The leading feature present but little that is important to which reference has not already been made. About the only new feature to note in Grain is a falling off in the receipts, and Oats are a shade firmer in consequence. In the Grocery trade we have to report a continued dull and weak Coffee market, while Sugars are strong and tending upward. The hog product continues fairly active, but unchanged. There is a very fair business in produce circles, but no very important changes in prices recently.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, and all good stock is being picked up readily at full prices; prime to choice solid packed, 23 @25c; ditto roll, 22@25c. Low grade Butter continues dull.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" Brooms:—No 2 carpet, $2.50; No. 3 hurl, $2,75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25 a4.50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4.50. Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1.50@2; Wednesday the Country Brush Co. advanced prices 50c per doz. on brooms, $1,25a1,75.

BEANS—Continue quiet and nominally unchanged; $2a2,15, in a small way, according to quality.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market, under the influence of New York advices, is firmer, but prices remain without change, and the demand is only fair. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 11 a11½c, in a jobbing way.

EGGS continue to arrive sparingly, and with an increasing demand and light supply, market is firmer; quotable at 19a20c for fresh receipts.

FRUITS—Peaches are being sold at prices ranging from 50a$1,50 per box, according to quality and condition. The supply of Apples is accumulating, the receipts recently having been quite large, and the market is easier; quotable at $2,50a4 per bbl. Plums selling at $3,50a4,50 per bu. Blackberries $1,00a1,25 per bucket. Grapes, 5a6c per pound.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and prices have undergone but little change recently. Old red winter quoted at $7,50 for choice old red, and $7,75a8 for amber. Spring wheat, $7,25a7,50, the outside figure for choice old Minnesotas. We can report a sale of 100 barrels of good old Ohio red winter, to the trade, at $7, and good new winter (early winter) may be quoted at $6a6,25 to the trade.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues sluggish and weak, and while our latest advices from the seaboard do not report any decline within the past day or two, the indications generally at present point in that direction. Late Rio dispatches report that there has been a tumble there, also that purchasers for the United States had nearly all they required for the time being. Refined Sugars, on the other hand, continue very firm; refiners are reported behind their orders and this, together with a diminished production, would indicate that a further appreciation in prices is not improbable. In Molasses and Syrups there is a fair trade but no change in rates.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10⅞	Porto. Rico	9¼@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8@10

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21	@22	Roasted loose	28⅜
Rio Prime	23	@25	R. Java, ibpkgs	36
Rio Fancy	25	@26	R. Java, loose	35⅜
R. Rio, lb pkgs	29			

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Patna, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
River Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—There is no abatement in the demand for old Wheat and, with light receipts and a very limited supply, the market is firm but unchanged, $1,50a1,55. New crop is coming to market, as there is a great difference in quality; it is said to be improving somewhat in this respect; quotable all the way from $1,35a1,45. The Oat market, as noted in our last report, is firm, in consequence of light receipts, and holders generally are asking an advance, which, as might be expected, has curtailed the demand somewhat, Penna. and Ohio quoted at 43a45c, on track, according to quality. Corn continues dull, with increased offerings; shelled, on track, 73a75c; car 74a80c. Rye quiet and nominal at 88a90c. Penna. and Ohio fall Barley $1,20a1,25.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing, but with a steady demand there has been no accumulation as yet and prices are fully maintained; $20a22 per ton for fair to prime.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; Irish $1,00a1,25 per bbl; Sweets $3,50a4,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Dealers report a very firm jobbing trade at current quotations.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14⅜	Lard—Prime Leaf in Barrels, ¥ lb	14
Do. Sugar cured, Sm'k'd	15	Do., half barrels	14½
Do. Canvassed	14	Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ¼ bbls	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ¥ doz	—	Do., in bbl's	15½
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do., ¥ lb	17¼
Rib Sides	13¾	Do., ¥ lb do	17
Short Rib do	13¾	Do., ¥ lb do	18
Clear Sides	14	Do., ¥ lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ¥ bbl	$12,50	Carbon Oil	—
Mess Pork, ¥ bbl	$11,00	Land Oil	11@12
Lard Oil	$1,10		

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, ¼a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3; Clover, $8,75a9

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 9, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards for the past five days, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Through.			
Sunday	24 cars	14 cars	31 cars
Monday	35 "	82 "	1 "
Tuesday	— "	72 "	17 "
Wednesday	— "	17 "	10 "
Thursday	6 "	13 "	12 "
Total	65 "	198 "	79 "
Same time last week	129 "	288 "	100 "
			58 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, show a very decided falling off, as compared with the corresponding time last week, of through consignments there was a falling off of 64 cars and of local stock 90 cars, or in all 164 cars. The sales from and including Monday up until noon to-day aggregated 3,115 head, against 4,384 same time last week. Philadelphia buyers took but little over one-half the number they bought during the same time last week, some 40 cars; New York, 12 cars; country dealers, 125 cars; local dealers and butchers, 31 cars. It would naturally be expected, in view of such a material falling off in the supply, that the market would have stiffened up materially, as it fordinarily does under existing circumstances, but such was not the case this week. Trade opened up dull and devoid of animation, especially for the grades taken by eastern buyers, and it dragged from then up until noon to-day, when with some few buyers unsatisfied, a firmer feeling was developed, and in some instances better prices were realized than could have been obtained on Tuesday or Wednesday; however, we do not think there was even to-day any general or quotable advance. Prime beeves and good stock cattle, as a general thing, brought about last week's rates, but some dealers reported that scalawag stock was hardly as good. It was fortunate for sellers that the run was light; if the supply, which was about one hundred cars less, had been equal to that of last week, the market would without doubt have been one of, if not the, worst of the season, the best evidence of this lies in the fact that, as already stated, it scarcely held its own at that. The quality was again common, the great proportion of the offerings consisting of low grade cattle, but even for good beeves, the supply of which was very small, trade was by no means active, which may be attributed to the fact that the Philadelphia market was extremely hard last Monday; dealers generally are reported as having lost money, and it is upon the Philadelphia buyers we have to rely mainly to take the best cattle. There was a very fair attendance of country buyers, and this accounts for the fair price of stockers having been maintained. There was a fair sprinkling of Texans and Cherokees, but the most of them were shipped on east, owners refusing to accept the rates current here; there were several bunches on sale to-day, for one of which we are cognizant of 3½ having been offered and 3¾ asked. Taking it all in all, the market was not what it should have been under the circumstances, or what in ordinary times it would have been.

We heard of nothing having been sold above 6,70, but 7c could doubtless have been obtained for a limited number of choice beeves, of which there were none on sale, and it is worthy of mention in this connection that the same grade thirty days ago brought 7¾c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. Steers	4,25a5,00
Common. 900a1,000 steers	3,00a4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,00a3,00
Stockers, as per quality	2,00a3,00
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,00a4,00

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues dull, although prices for prime Philadelphia Hogs are higher, in consequence of the very limited supply; however, there are not one-half the number of hogs being bought for shipment to that market that there is ordinarily at this season of the year, as shippers do not want them at current prices. The demand on New York account continues very light, and notwithstanding the offerings of this character were also small, prices are 20 to 25c per cwt. lower than at the corresponding time last week. Grassers, which have constituted the bulk of the offerings for some weeks past, are also exceedingly dull; shippers generally prefer paying the difference for corn-fed, in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in the former, and in addition the meat presents a black and unsaleable appearance. The general feeling on the part of operators is that current prices cannot much longer be maintained, and those interested should make a note of this and act accordingly.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphias	5,75a9,00
Light Yorkers	1,75a8,00
Grassers	7,00a7,25
Roughs and Inferior	6,00a6,50

ASSESSORS' RETURNS OF HOGS.

The following are the Assessors' returns of the number of hogs in the States named:

	1875.	1874.
Ohio	1,748,399	1,910,220
Missouri	2,559,404	2,603,300
Nebraska	157,043	233,652
Iowa	1,380,919	1,290,302
Indiana	2,408,837	2,869,878
Illinois	2,809,369	3,453,591
Total	11,094,356	12,173,943

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Notwithstanding the receipts were somewhat larger than those of the corresponding time last week, the market, essecially for good, fat Sheep, was firm at an advance of 25c per cwt. as compared with last week. There was a good demand for the kind in question and all of this kind on the market met with a ready sale and that, too, at the advance in question. The improvement may be attributed to the fact that New York has been better all week and there was a steady demand for the best grades for shipment to that point. Lambs and Jersey Ewes continue dull, but good stock wethers were in demand and sold readily at full prices, 4a4¾c per lb.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 85a90 lbs	5,00a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,50a4,00
Lambs, as per quality	5,00a5,50
Stock Ewes, per head	$1,50a2,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1875.

The market for both Crude and Refined was dull and offish to-day, with plenty of sellers and but few buyers, hence prices were weak and drooping; whether the reaction which has just set in will continue or be of short duration, it is impossible to foretell, as the chances appear to be equally favorable. Crude was quoted at $1,35¾ 1,32½ per barrel for shipment; "Conduit and "United" certificates, $1,15a1,12½c; outside lines, $1,07½@1,05. Refined quoted about an eighth lower; 9½a9¾c on cars here. Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery, 11¼a11⅝c.

Barrels light supply and firm; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, $1,40a1,45, the outside figure for large size.

One of the most important events that has happened for some time is the rapid falling off in production of the well struck last week on the Blaney farm, also located on the fourth sand cross belt. This well, when first struck, produced as the run of 600 barrels daily, but has since declined to 100 barrels daily. It is nearly half a mile from any other well, and was expected to produce largely for some time. The sudden decline in its flow (now 25 per cent.) is the most convincing evidence of the further material exhaustion of the fourth sand belt. During the past two months the old wells on this belt have showed a decided falling off, and our latest advices are that the decline still continues.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	2,212
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	940
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	938
E. S. Waring & Co.	Star O W	936
J. Bushnell	National O W	712
W. T. Baum & Co.	Loomis O W	312
S. Craig	Blyl O W	243
S. Craig	Lion O W	80
G. M. Robinson	Riverside O W	74
Total		6,507

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Loomis & Co	Lehigh & W C Co.	50
Loomis & Co	J. C. Dovey	50
D. P. Reyhard	Geo. Pohl	258
Standard O W	Warden, F. & Co.	1,300
Vesta Oil Works	Geo. Pohl	100
W. P. Logan & Co.	J. P. Logan	150
Ottawa O. W	A. H. Logan	150
Lockhart & P	Warden, F. & Co.	728
National Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co.	500
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	450
Total		4,601

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,13¾ spot; No. 2 $1,13 seller September; $1,10½ seller October; $1,10 seller year; No. 3 $1,05¼a1,06; rejected 96c. Corn firm; No. 2 56⅜c spot; 57c seller October; 52½c seller November. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 35¼c spot; 65⅜c bid seller September; 33½c bid seller October; rejected 31¾a31¾c. Barley firm; $1,12 spot; $1,05½ seller October. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS — Lard firm; $12,50a12,80 spot; $12,80 seller October. Pork dull; $21,50 spot; $20,87½ seller October. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8½c; short rib 12c; short clear 12¾c.

WHISKY—$1,17½.

Call board: Wheat higher; $1,13¾ September; $1,10¾ October. Corn firmer; 57c September; 57½c October. Oats higher 35¼c September; 33¾c October. Pork unchanged. Lard easier; $12,75 cash; $12,75a12,80 October.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Flour in buyers' favor, but unchanged; receipts 10,000 bbls. Wheat active, receipts 150,000 bush.; No. 2 Northwest, $1,28. No. 2 Milwaukee $1,28; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,37¾a1,39; white $1,40a1,50. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley firmer at $1,35. Malt steady. Corn unchanged; receipts 179,000 bush. Dull demand active and prices advanced; receipts 17,000 bush; western mixed old 58a 58¾c; white 58a60c. Hay heavy at 75c. Coffee firm at 17¾a20¼c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾a8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 5¾a5¾c; refined 12c. Rosin quiet at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine quiet at 31½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork heavy at $21. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles dull; long clear city 12¼a13c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 western amber $1,43; mixed do $1,40; No 2 western red $1,38a1,40. Corn steady, western mixed 72c. Oats dull; western white 48a50; western mixed 40a45c. Rye dull and nominal at 75a85c. Hay firm; demand good and unchanged. Provisions firm and active. Pork $22,25a22,50. Bulk meats active; shoulders 8 7-8a9c; clear rib 12¾a12¾c loose. Bacon firm and active on order trade; shoulders 10a10¼c; clear rib 13¾c. Hams: 15a15½c. Lard firm; refined 14 1-2a14¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 18a20 1-2c; jobbing 18¾a21¾c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1,22.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 9.—Refined petroleum 9½d. Turpentine 25s.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Petroleum 27f.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7d; New Orleans 7⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 4,000 bales American. Flour extra State and Western 26s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 9s 3d@10s. Corn: mixed 31¾s. Pork: Western 82½s; Eastern 90s. Beef 60½s. Lard 58s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 9½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Petroleum firm; refined 11¾a11 7-8c, crude 9¾c. Flour active; extra $5,25a5,50; high grades $7,75a8,75. Wheat steady; red, old $1,45a 1,46; new $1,30. Rye 90a92c. Corn dull and weak; yellow 74a75c; mixed 73a74c. Oats dull; freely offered; white 42a48c; damaged 37½a40c. Whisky $1,22. Butter steady and unchanged. Cheese steady; western fine 10a10 1-2c. Eggs steady; western fresh 21a22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Cotton quiet at 14c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm; red 80a$1,30. Corn firm at 70a72c. Oats dull at 31½a50c. Barley firm; fall $1,35a1,40. Rye steady at 80a82. Pork dull at $21,50. Lard dull; steam 12¾c; kettle 13¾c. Bulk meats quiet 8¾, 11¾a12¾c. Bacon firm at 9¾, 13¾a13¾c. Whisky firm at $1,18.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Cotton unchanged. Flour: low grades ranging from $4,25 to $5. Wheat active; $1,52. Corn firm; 58½c. Oats steady; 35¼a35¾c. Rye firm; 71½c. Pork dull; $21,00a21,75. Lard dull, dark and nominal. Bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; $1,19.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 9.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active; No 3 white Wabash $1,28½; No 1 white Michigan $1,28. No 2 $1,16; old $1,40; amber $1,26. Corn dull; high mixed 63½c; seller October 64c; no grade 65c. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 cash, and seller September 39¼c; seller October 40c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 9 — Wheat steady and unchanged; No 1 red new $1,25; No 2 do $1,25; rejected 95c. Corn steady; high mixed 70c; low mixed 68c; ears on track 66a67c. Oats steady; No 1 State 44c. No 2 do 42c. No 1 white 45c. Petroleum: standard white, 110 test, 9½c; State, 150 test, 10¾c, car lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Cotton steady; 14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,19a1,30. Corn firm; 77½a78c. Oats firm; 40c. Rye quiet; 85c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,19.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Cotton firm at 13½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 80c. Oats quiet at 45. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon firm at 9¾, 10, 13¾a 13¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 9.—Flour steady, moderate demand and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 78@82c. Oats dull and in good supply; old and new 45@ 60c. Rye quiet at 95c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—Flour $6,50a8. Wheat: red new 75a$1,10; old $1,30. Corn: ear 58c; shelled 65c. Oats 40a 45c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,24.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 9.—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan old $1,58; No 1 Milwaukee club old held at $1,40. Corn: 78c. Barley quiet.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 9.—Flour steady; $6,50a6,75. Wheat heavy; extra $1,30½; amber Michigan $1,23. Corn firm; No. 2 at 69c. Oats quiet: No 1 44c; No 2 39c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Hay in good supply and dull, prime $25; choice $27. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Arrivals 1,750, making 3,820 for three days, against 2,800 same time last week; average quality not better than medium and offerings included about 50 car loads Texas and Cherokee cattle; good native steers in fair demand at about former prices, but inferior and ordinary natives and all grades of foreign cattle dull and lower; fair to extra native steers 11¾a13¾c; poor to medium 8a11c; ordinary to good Texas and Cherokee cattle 8a9¾c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,350, making 11,040 for three days, against 11,370 same time last week. Improvement in demand noticeable yesterday not maintained to-day, and market closes rather weak, with tendency in favor of buyers; sales effected ranged in poor to prime sheep 4¼a5¾c; common to prime lambs 6a8c; small selected lot going at 8½c. Swine: Arrivals 1,060, making 7,060 for three days, against 6,370 same time last week; none offered alive for several days; dressed in light receipt; firmer at 7¼a7¾c.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Cattle: receipts 2,800 head; market fairly active under a scarce supply; extra steers $6,40a6,75; common to good $3a5,50, Texans $2,75a3,75; choice sold at $6; shipments 900 head. Hogs: receipts 5,000 head; market weak and a shade lower; sales mostly $7a7,50; light $7,25a7,50; heavy $7,50a7,60; Philadelphia $8,50a9; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 2,500 head; active and easier; lifefor to common $3a3,75; medium to choice $4a 4,75.

BUFFALO, September 9.—Cattle: receipts 83 head; total for the week 8,286 head; no sales to-day. Sheep and lambs: receipts 400 head: total for the week 14,000 head; trade light; Indian stock sheep, 72 pounds, $3,75a3,80. Hogs: receipts 2,000 head; total for the week 16,000 head; market active; quality of offerings poor; Yorkers: grass-fed $6,75a7,25; corn-fed $7,40a7,65; heavy $8,00a 8,15.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Hogs quiet; not quitably lower. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $5,50a6,25; medium to fair $4,15a 5,25; common $3a3,75.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Hogs firm; stockers $6,10a6,50; light shippers $7a7,50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton weak at 14 9-16c; futures closed easy; September 13 5-16c; October 13c; November 12 29-32a 12 15-16c; December 12 15-16c; January 13 13-32c; February 13 3-16a13 7-32c; March 13 16-32a13 7-16c. Actual sales 1,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Cotton quiet; sales 250 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾@12⅜c; low middling to strict low middling 12 7-8@ 13⅜c; middling to strict middling 13 7-16@ 13¾c; good middling 14¼@14¾c; receipts 1,139 bales; no exports; stock 9,078 bales; unsold last evening 6,000 bales; on shipboard 1,500 bales.

GALVESTON, September 9.—Cotton easy; middlings 13⅝c; low middlings 13¼c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 1,400 bales; exports coast 54 bales; sales 780 bales.

CHARLESTON, September 9.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¾c; low middlings 13¼c; good ordinary 12 7-8a13c; net receipts 664 bales; exports coast 100 bales; sales 100 bales.

MOBILE, September 9.—Cotton irregular, middlings 13a13¼c; low middlings 12¾a 12¾c; good ordinary 12¼c; net receipts 88 bales; exports coast 80 bales; sales 500 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13½c; low middlings 12¾c, good ordinary 12¼c; net receipts 551 bales; sales 347 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The package trade in domestic goods was fairly active, and some large sales of brown and bleached cottons were made at a slight concession. Prints are in steady demand, and ginghams and worsted dress goods continue active. Fancy cassimeres ruled quiet and weak. Worsted coatings are in steady request, but jeans moved slowly. Wool flannels and blankets are in moderate demand. Langdon G. B. bleached shirtings are down to 12c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—6 cars cement, Laing & McK; 2 cars glass, Bryce, M. & Co; 8 bbls g ware, McKee & Bro; 1 box wood, M. Seibert & Co; 300 bxs soap, T. O. Jenkins; 50 do, Haworth & D; 50 bbls high wines, Shipton & W; 1 car Stoves, H. Albrecht; 50 bbls o clay, T. Coffin & Co; 10 trcs shoulders, 10 bbls m pork, W. B. Hays & Son; 4 bbls potatoes, Thos. M. Baldwin; 9 hf bbls, Spencer & McK; 10 buts tobacco, Parshall Bros; 10 trcs lard, Smith, Nesbit & Co; 6 bxs tobacco, E. Poertzel & Co; 25 bbls vinegar, T. C. Jenkins; 4 bdls bags, Curry & M; 1 grain drill, 1 pole, 2 b wheels, A. L. Murphy; 1 car baled hay, John Rose; 1 do staves, C. Street; 1 do corn, Hough & Co; 1 do do corn, Wm. Welsh & Co; 200 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 car flax seed, 372 bags do, Thompson & L; 2 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, Jas. H. Loh & Co; 8 cases chapolis, 10 do tippets, 16 cases bo corn, Vangorder & S; 100 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND C

LATEST NEWS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Threatened Uprising in Eastern Nevada.

White Men's Perfidy the Cause.

DEEP CREEK, Utah, September 9.—There are accounts and rumors of a general uprising of Indians in the Eastern part of Nevada, causing much alarm. The first reports were corroborated by Indians who have been out for the past five days, and arrived this morning from the vicinity of Cleveland's ranche, and from the best information gathered all our Indian troubles originated in the following way: Two Indians showed two white men some rich quartz, the whites agreeing to pay for the same, but refused to stand by the contract. A quarrel ensued, and an Indian, called Tobe, shot one white man. Then two Indians were killed. As this report of the affair was circulated from point to point without giving the cause for the same, excited Indians believed they were the injured parties, which impression resulted in their rendezvousing at prominent places the better to facilitate an investigation into the cause of the trouble, which elicited the above.

The Indian Tobe has been in great disrepute with his tribe for several years, he being of a vicious character, having caused trouble several times previous. He is looked upon as a wizard, having extraordinary powers, and is feared by all. Runners are out in all directions from prominent chiefs, with instructions to capture and kill him whenever found. White scouts follow to carry out the decree. Peanup, war chief of the Goshoots, has been greatly excited for several days, having heard that his son was among the slain, and, in company with Blackhawk, his former excited their men to prepare to avenge his death should the report be corroborated, and he has consequently been uncommunicative till this morning, when his son made his appearance, bringing the report as mentioned above regarding the killing of the Indian. The favorable impression caused by the return of the chief's son soon showed itself by their consenting to the situation and explaining the facts, but expressing regrets that Tobe had not been killed in place of the others.

Great excitement has prevailed for several days among the Indians and whites, each fearing they knew not what. Scouts and guards, jointly furnished, have been scouring the country to detect approaching trouble. Arms and ammunition are ordered, and every precaution taken to withstand an attack should strange Indians make their appearance, there being no trouble feared from those of the valley. The Goshoots will return to their lands to-morrow to secure their crops, consisting of corn, wheat and other vegetables, and it is hoped that one of the most sensational excitements of the day will subside, giving the whites an opportunity to attend to their legitimate duties and the Indians time to gather their pine-nuts.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

Senator Alcorn Interviewed on the Situation.

The Democrats Responsible for the Massacre.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 9.—The *Avalanche* publishes a lengthy interview with Senator Alcorn with regard to the condition of affairs in Mississippi, who says there is a great disturbance there, and bad blood between the races and parties, and bad men were finding employment in fomenting the disturbance. 'It will continue so, he said, until the people learn to follow a conservative course and to sink their passions for the public good. There is a bad state of feeling existing, and it only takes two or three drunken men at a gathering to cause bad blood to vent itself in blood and violence, as at Clinton the other day.

The Senator was very severe on Governor Ames, who, he states, is vindictive and not actuated by any kind feeling towards the people over whom he is enthroned. The Senator charges the Democrats of Mississippi with the responsibility of Ames' election, as in the recent election they urged that it would be better to elect Ames and make the State a hell first and Democratic afterwards. He thinks the 'bloody chasm' business does not fill up felicitously, and that the people of the North are no more prepared to receive complacently lectures from Lamar, Gordon and Davis, than those of the South would be to hear Phil. Sheridan.

JACKSON, MISS., September 9.—To Hon. Edward Pierrepont, Attorney General U. S.—There are no disturbances in this State, and no obstructions to the execution of the laws. There has been an unexpected conflict at a political meeting, and the subsequent disturbances, but everything is quiet now. The Governor's call for U. S. troops does not even pretend that there is any insurrection against the State Government, as required by the revision of the U. S. statutes of 1875, page 1,034. Peace prevails throughout the State, and the employment of United States troops would only increase the distrust in the people in the good faith of the present State Government.

(Signed,) J. A. GEORGE,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

The above was telegraphed to Gen. Pierrepont to-night.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Dissatisfaction Among the Indians—Red Dog in Favor of the Sale of the Black Hills.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, via FORT LARAMIE, W. T., September 9.—Major Bingham, of the Cheyenne Agency, Major Burke, of the Standing Rock Agency, and Major Howard, of the Spotted Tail Agency, yesterday morning endeavored to bring the Indians encamping there to this Agency to hold a council here. It is understood there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians there on account of the failure of the Commissioners to go to Shadron creek to hold the council, according to a previous understanding, this creek being half way between Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Under the circumstances nothing can be done until the return of these agents, which will be about the last of next week. Red Dog came in to-day and had a little informal talk with the Commission. He is a natural orator and a man of unusual judgment. He favors the sale of the Black Hills, and will have more influence with his people than Red Cloud.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

A Bitter Letter from Bishop Bourget—The Body Still Guarded.

MONTREAL, September 9.—Guibord's remains were guarded at the Protestant Cemetery last night, but nothing unusual occurred. Bishop Bourget, of this diocese, has written a letter to the daily papers, in which he says that had Guibord's body been buried in the cemetery in defiance of the Church, the place where it lay should be immediately interdicted and looked upon henceforth as a cursed spot, to be held in execration. If fresh efforts be made to introduce the body into consecrated precincts, he requests all Catholics to remain quiet like true children of the Church and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen. He invites every one to sign petitions to the Queen, begging Her Majesty to enjoin that the rights possessed by the Catholics in this city are not to be deterred, and that they are not to be molested in the exercise of their holy faith, but are to be respected by all those whom Providence has called to share the Royal authority.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Three Accidents on One Railway—Seven Persons Killed and Four Lajured.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Three accidents occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway last night, resulting fatally in each case. The severe rainstorm which prevailed in this section was the cause. At Lawrence a bridge was washed away, and the express and passenger train which leaves Chicago at 9:45 P. M. jumped the track at that, town, and the engine, baggage, express and second class cars were precipitated down an embankment. The baggage master, a newsboy, engineer and one passenger were killed, and four passengers seriously injured.

The same storm washed out a culvert near Harvard, Ills., causing an accident to a freight train, by which the fireman was killed.

Another culvert was washed out two miles from Shopiere, and a freight train ran into the gap, killing the engineer and fireman.

CHARLIE ROSS.

The Trial of Westervelt—A New York Bar-keeper Tells What He Knows About the Abduction.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—The trial of Westervelt was continued to-day. Henry A. Hartman, a New York bar-keeper, testified that he knew the prisoner, who introduced Mosher and Douglass to him. Westervelt read to witness from papers the story of the abduction of Charlie Ross, and said he would bet two shillings he could tell some of the parties that were in it. After the killing at Bay Ridge, witness accompanied Westervelt to Brooklyn, at the request of the latter. During the trip the two conversed about Charlie Ross, and Westerasid those were the parties, and if they sted the child would not live three asked Westervelt where the hidden in a hut, cave or you," responded estervelt) said n the river

HOME NEWS.

Defending His Money.

John Williams was arrested about two o'clock this morning, at Ingham's saloon, on Sixth street, on a charge of stealing $5 from Patrick J. Sweeny. The alleged offense was committed before Sweeny's eyes, while they were taking a drink, and he drew his pistol and pointing it at Williams demanded his money back. Both men were locked up.

Ten Dollars and Costs.

Herman Ross, a butcher in Skunk Hollow, was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday by Alderman McMasters, at the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, for allowing cattle to remain without food and water a longer time than the limit fixed by law. He demurred strongly to paying it.

Jewelry and Clothing Stolen.

Mr. Wm. Robb, who resides on Monterey street, Allegheny, and who has been absent from home with his family for a few days past, returned yesterday, and when he entered his house he found that thieves had paid him a visit during his absence. Everything was upside down and in the greatest confusion. After putting the house in order again he found that a pair of gold bracelets, some other jewelry and a lot of clothing had been stolen. The thieves had gained an entrance by forcing open a door in the rear of the house.

Aquatic.

The meeting between the Howard and Columbia Boat clubs, concerning the double scull race which was to come off this month, resulted in the Columbia not accepting the proposition of the Howard boys, and another meeting was arranged for next Monday evening. The Howard crew are Messrs. Bolgey and Fetter, and that of the Columbia, Messrs. Powell and Brown. The latter have frequently rowed in a race together and have on several occasions come off victorious, not so with the Howard, they having never rowed together in a race before. Should a match between these clubs be arranged there will no doubt be a good race.

The Troy Hill Improvement.

As will be seen in our account of the meeting of Allegheny Councils last evening the report of the viewers on the grading and paving of the Troy Hill road was presented and ordered to be filed in the City Engineer's office. It will remain there to be examined by property owners for thirty days, and at the next meeting of Councils will be presented for final confirmation. Mr. Voegtly also presented an ordinance providing for the payment by the city of the same proportion of the cost of the sewer as is paid by it in the construction of other main sewers. The ordinance was referred back to be printed and at the next meeting of Councils will be presented for final adoption.

Fires.

Two frame houses belonging to Mr. Grundy, located on the other side of Allentown, near the township line, and one of which was occupied by Christopher Jones, were burned down on Wednesday.

About noon yesterday the check house at the top of the incline, at the Hiland avenue reservoir, caught fire and the woodwork of a narrow gauge locomotive which was standing near was all destroyed.

The roof of the residence of Mr. Path, on the Fortieth street, above Larkin's alley, in the Twenty-sixth ward, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday forenoon. A general alarm was turned by mistake, and the entire district was called out.

A Perilous Drive.

One of the bob-tail cars on the Pleasant Valley railway came within a few inches of being reduced to kindling and some of the occupants hurt last evening. About seven o'clock the car was proceeding up Sidenboro alley, Allegheny, loaded full of passengers, and at the railroad crossing the driver saw a train on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. approaching, but he had plenty of time to cross, so he drove on, but the train was going at a greater rate of speed than he supposed, and he had just time to whip up his mules and get across the track when the engine passed with not more than a foot of space between them. The passengers were badly scared and one of them started going to jump out when he was stopped, fortunately, or he would have leaped just in front of the locomotive.

Foreign Honors to an Old Pittsburgher.

The following letter accompanied by the medal for distinguished services in the volunteer Society for aid to sick and wounded in the late Franco-German war was received a few days ago by Dr. Albert Lyman, eldest son of Right Rev. Theodore Lyman, D. D., Assistant Bishop of North Carolina—formerly Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in this city:

SIR:—I have great pleasure in informing you that His Majesty, the Emperor and King, has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the War Medal of 1870-71 for Non Combatants. In offering my best congratulations, I have the honour to transmit the decoration, and to request you to return the herewith enclosed form, filled out with the required notices.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

BARON VON DEN BRINKEN,
German Charge' d'Affaires,
A. B. LYMAN, M. D., Dublin.
LONDON, August 12, 1875.

Pennsylvania Female College.

The opening exercises of this institution incident to the beginning of the scholastic year, took place at the college on Wednesday, and the first class year began yesterday, under very favorable auspices. The number of students is encouraging, and altogether the term promises to be a highly successful one. The new President succeeding Dr. Forsyth, Rev. Joseph Stevenson, D. D., has had large and successful experience in similar institutions of learning in the East, and brings to his duties ripe scholarship and fine executive abilities. The place he is to occupy. We can fully and heartily recommend this institution to our patrons, as affording a fine opportunity at home for obtaining a thorough education for their daughters. There is yet room for a few boarders and day scholars, and we advise an early application while it is yet time. The buildings are of the very best description in every way, remarkably adapted for the purpose. Standing high, and overlooking the entire valley of East Liberty, surrounded on all sides with unin-terrupted beauty, the air is pure and health-giving—a more inviting place could not anywhere be found.

Anniversary of Perry's Victory.

To-day is the sixty-second anniversary of the brilliant and overwhelming victory gained by Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry over the superior naval force of Great Britain, on the waters of Lake Erie—Sept. 10th, 1813. That event the historian has recorded as one of the most glorious achievements in the annals of the war of 1812, and was as inspiring to our then infantile, and somewhat impotent country, as it was humiliating and disastrous to the arrogant and powerful foe whose proud flag had never before been so summarily chastised on the high seas. Although nearly two generations have passed away since the enactment of the proud marine engagement, and few remain to tell of the thrill of joy which sprang from it to inspire the American heart anew with patriotism, and nationality pride, and though the pages of history are pregnant with the glories of other military eras of our existence, as a great and independent people. Still the true lover of his country will to-day, and on each recurring anniversary, to remember and revere the memory of Perry and his brave comrades who so nobly wrested victory from old England, and vindicated the rights on both land and sea of their fellow citizens before the eye of a watchful world.

IN THE GROVE.

The Camp Meeting of Colored People at Castle Shannon.

The opening services of the first annual camp meeting of the colored people, at Castle Shannon, was held yesterday.

The grove in which the camp meeting is held is about a mile from Grove station, on the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad. Numerous cottages, tents and refreshment stands have been erected for the accommodation of attendants.

The services are conducted in the old Virginia style, and are noted for earnest Christian feeling.

The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Geo. Bosley from Isaiah, i. 19: "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land."

Other prominent ministers will be in attendance. Services at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M.

"That Remarkable Case."

A few days ago we published an account of a very rare and delicate surgical operation by Dr. Herman Hechelmann, of Madison avenue, Allegheny, in which he extracted from the throat of Mrs. Hoehn, wife of Wm. Hoehn, a resident of Second street, Allegheny, a silver plate containing four upper teeth which had accidentally become detached from the roof of her mouth, by a sudden cough, and slipped down the head while playing with her children, and lodged in the œsophagus. We also stated, incidentally, that the Doctor used instruments which are delicate and which only play a part in important cases. A contemporary has seen proper to take exceptions to this particular portion of our account of the operation, and says that all doctors have the necessary instruments for the removal of both false and natural teeth. We have no doubt but that all physicians do have instruments which they can use for that purpose, but we repeat that all doctors have not instruments as rare and costly as those possessed by Dr. Hechelmann. The latter is a specialist in all diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and he is therefore of necessity obliged, in order to meet with success in the treatment of such cases, to possess instruments which a physician whose practice is more of a general than a particular character would have no use for. What would a Doctor who does not make a study of certain diseases, and who would not in a lifetime be called upon to perform such an operation as Dr. Hechelmann did on Saturday night last, do with the rare and costly appliances which can only be used in such instances, and others of a like nature. The extraction of teeth which have lodged in the throat is an exceedingly infrequent occurrence, no matter what others say. There has been, beside Dr. Hechelmann's, but one other case of the kind in this city or Allegheny, within a great many years, and in that instance the woman did not recover.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Reports from the Committees—Business in the Various Departments—New Improvements Contemplated—Clearing the Desks of Old Business.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils were held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MR. SLACK, a petition for right of way for the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company from East Diamond street to Union avenue. Referred.

MR. VOEGTLY, a petition for paving of Perry street from Williams street to the Troy Hill road.

MR. HECKESTEIN, a remonstrance against construction of a sewer on Long Alley. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against construction of a sewer on Virgin alley. Referred.

Mr. REED, remonstrance against construction of a sewer on Pine street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

MR. VOEGTLY, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that Committee. They reported adverse to the adoption of the resolution providing for the payment of the construction of the stone wall on Church avenue. Referred.

The detailed report of the receipts and expenditures during the month of August, and the statement showing the condition of the accounts of the city officers and collectors of deliquent taxes accompanied the report.

The same gentleman presented the report of the Controller, of the expenditures of the city during the past month, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Salaries	$ 3,069 27
Fire Department	4,112 32
Streets	4,331 88
Wharves and Landings	96 20
Surveys	270 00
Police	3,947 03
Contingent Fund	4,112 23
Water Works	4,300 00
Gas	129 75
Health	121 75
Total	$24,490 48

Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

The same gentleman presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported adverse to the construction of a sewer on James street. Report received. Several ordinances were submitted by the committee, and were referred back to be printed. The following printed papers accompanied the report:

Resolution directing the Mayor to file the bond of the city in the matter of opening English alley. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading of Snyder street, from its present terminus to Short street. Laid over.

Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Pine street, from the West Penn railroad to the Allegheny river. Laid over until the next meeting.

Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Pasture alley, from Grant to Allegheny avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Virgin alley, from the line of the German National Bank to Peach alley; thence along Peach alley to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Madison avenue sewer. Passed.

Also, report of Viewers on opening of a street at the head of Boyle street, recommending that the street be not opened as there would not be sufficient property benefitted to pay for it. Report received and Viewers discharged.

Also, the report of the Viewers on the grading and paving of Troy Hill road. Ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office until the next meeting.

Viewer's report on the opening of Beach street.

MR. WALTON presented a remonstrance against the approval of the report.

After considerable discussion the whole matter was referred to the Survey Committee.

MR. CALLERY, a resolution for a stone crossing on Sandusky street. Referred.

MR. VOEGTLY, a resolution granting the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway Company the right to construct a double track railroad, from Lacock street, down School street, to South avenue, and thence to the Exposition building. Passed.

MR. SMITH, a resolution directing the collectors of delinquent taxes to pay into the City Treasury the balance due on their duplicates, on or before November 1st. In case any of the collectors fail to comply with the resolution, the Finance Committee be directed to enter legal proceedings against their bondsmen, unless they show good reason why they should be allowed a longer time to pay the amount. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS moved to reconsider the action of the last meeting in defeating the ordinance authorizing the construction of a main sewer. S. C., July 8 adopted, C. C., concurred. Ordinance No. 84 relative to making street openings. In S. C., July 8, adopted. In C. C., September 9, lost.

Report of the Finance Committee in reference to exoneration, S. C. passed. C. C. refused to concur and appointed Messrs. Golden, Johnston and Hughes as a Committee of Conference. Ordinance changing the name of North Canal street to Church avenue, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Ordinance for regulating and paving of Franklin street, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Ordinance for repealing the ordinance for construction of lateral sewer on First alley, east of Monterey street, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Monterey street, from Jackson to Sadler streets, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Ordinance for the construction of a main sewer on Federal street, from the present terminus of sewer to Thompson street, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Resolution refunding $340 overpaid taxes to Hartje, Wiley & Co., S. C. passed C. C. concurred.

MR. GOLDEN offered a resolution providing that Rule 1, calling for two meetings each month, be suspended, so as to call for but one meeting of Councils on the second Thursday of each month, until November. Passed.

The ordinance in reference to city printing came up. S. C. referred to committee; C. C. refused to concur and adhered to former action. Ordinance for the widening and opening of a portion of River avenue, Eighth ward, over the property claimed by Rice & Reed. S. C., May 13, adopted; C. C., September 9, indefinitely postponed. Resolution authorizing Manchester Passenger Railway Company to change their tracks on Rebecca street. S. C. passed; C. C. laid over. Resolution relative to investigation of official conduct of Health Officer. C. C. passed; S. C. laid over. C. C. receded and concurred. Resolution inquiring by what authority the frame coal office was maintained on the wharf at the foot of Sandusky street. C. C. passed; S. C. non-concurred. C. C. adhered to former action and asked for Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WM. P. PRICE.....President.
ROBT. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

At eight o'clock a quorum was secured in this branch.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. SHARPE presented a petition for a lateral sewer on Arch street, from Ohio to North Diamond street. Referred.

MR. JAMES WILSON resolution for lamp posts on Perrysville road. Referred.

Mr. DRUM, petition for better water supply on West Jefferson street. Referred.

Mr. SCHMIDT, petition for board side walk on Spring Hill street. Also for repair of steps to Hazlet street, on Troy Hill. Also petition in reference to assessments for improvements on Troy Hill road. All of the papers were appropriately referred.

Mr. HUPP, resolution exempting the Lehman from payment of water tax. Referred.

MR. GOLDEN, petition for gas lamp on Clifton avenue; also, remonstrance against sewer on East Jefferson street; also, ordinance relative to the duties of the City Engineer—requiring that official to first furnish the Appropriate Committee with a detailed estimate of the cost when there is proposed any change in the grades, also, a resolution empowering the Wharf Committee to lease to Mr. Joseph Shallenberger that portion of the wharf which he now occupies. All the papers were referred.

Mr. GOLDEN also offered a resolution granting the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Passenger Railway the right to lay temporary tracks to the Exposition building. Adopted.

NO CHANGE IN OFFICIAL TERMS.

MR. STONE, Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, presented a report. They reported adversely to the ordinance fixing the terms of certain city officers at three years. The committee also reported, with affirmative recommendation, an ordinance to reduce the license fees of peddlers to $25. Report received and ordinances voted down.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. LAUTNER, from the Committee on Markets, present their report, showing the following receipts for the past month:

Clerk of Markets	$1,799 71
Second Ward Scales	327 44
Diamond Scales	216 35
Fourth Ward Scales	20 89
Total	$2,378 69

Received and filed.

Mr. GACHWEND presented an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the First District of the Eighth ward from the Wharfmaster's office to the house of Mr. Flack. Referred.

Mr. BURTON, a resolution directing the Clerk of Markets, not to rent market stands to any persons who sell anything but meat, vegetables or fruit. Referred. Also authorizing the Committee on Engines to rent the old Columbia Engine House on Sandusky street. Passed.

The business from Select Council was then taken up.

The ordinance appointing viewers to appraise and assess damages and benefits on the construction of Spring Garden avenue main sewer. S. C., July 8 adopted, C. C., concurred. Ordinance No. 84 relative to making street openings. In S. C., July 8, adopted. In C. C., September 9, lost.

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Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The first meeting of Pittsburgh Councils after the summer vacation will be held on Monday.

····A lady died in Allegheny this week from a boil forming on the arm from a mosquito bite, received some two weeks ago.

····The new members of the Pittsburgh Opera House Company were out in force last night as spectators at the Academy of Music.

····A little daughter of Mr. Geo. Keisel, of the Second ward, had her right arm dislocated by a fall from a porch on Grant street yesterday.

····The fashionable song of the day, according to an exchange, goes in this way: "Backward, pin backward, O skirts! in your flight; make me look small again, just for to-night."

····Amanda Grove, a little five year old girl, whose parents reside on Ross street, had her right arm broken yesterday, by being run over by a coach, in front of her father's residence.

····A still-born babe was found at Glendale, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, yesterday, which was taken in charge by the Coroner and buried. No inquest was held.

····Another elopement near Steubenville is the reigning sensation there now. The parties are George W. Ralston and the youngest daughter of Mr. Jared Merryman. She is a merry sort of a girl.

····The will of Christian Snively, late of Penn township, was filed with Register Gray yesterday. Henry and Christian Snively, decedent's sons, are appointed executors of the document, which is dated April, 23, 1873.

····A "bush meeting" begun at Elrod's Ferry, about four miles above McKeesport, yesterday, which will continue over Sunday. Boats will be run hourly from McKeesport to the grove for the accommodation of those desiring to attend, on Sabbath.

····About fifty Texas editors, on a Northern excursion, arrived in the city yesterday morning and remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they left for Niagara Falls; after taking in the sights there they will visit New York and Philadelphia.

····A few pieces of silverware were found yesterday on the Allegheny wharf, near the railroad bridge, consisting of a castor, two spoons and a fruit basket. The articles are somewhat tarnished, and can be seen at Alderman O'Donnell's office, on Penn avenue. They are supposed to have been stolen.

····Snooks wants to know if bed bugs and mosquitoes were so much larger in days of yore, and to leave such huge skeletons behind them as that now being dug out of the bed of the Monongahela river? Those in his boarding house, he says, are not quite so large, though they make much noise and do quite as much belief.

····The St. Paul's Temperance Cadets held a pleasant reunion at Castle Shannon yesterday. The attendance was very large, and all enjoyed themselves in good style. The Cadets numbered several hundred, and promise to prove good, citizens when ripe in manhood, and their banner will always be dedicated to the cause of temperance.

····A policeman's star was found yesterday morning in a drawer in Cimiotti's pawn shop. It was not there the day previous, and now Cimiotti wants to know how it got there. A bracelet and diamond ring which were among the stolen articles have also turned up. Cimiotti is almost willing to give $2,000 for the return of the goods and ask no ugly conundrums.

····A large fishing party from Pittsburgh arrived at New Geneva on Saturday last and chartered a flat boat to take them up Cheat river, where they expect to practice the angling art for some time. They were well prepared for camping out, having a tent and plenty of eatables and drinkables, and having a number of colored boys, one to cook and the other to do the singing and dancing.—*Uniontown Standard.*

····We mentioned some time ago that preparations are on foot for a prize fight between a couple of lads on the South Side. The "mill" will take place, if the authorities do not interfere, within a very short time on the south bank of the Monongahela, some thirty miles above the city. It is understood that a steamboat has been chartered, ostensibly for a pic-nic excursion, which will convey the spectators to the field where the brutal exhibition is to take place.

····Fashion is now turning her attention to gilt-edge fancies, and the latest is the gilt-edged collar for gentlemen's wear. The edges of these collars are from a quarter to a half inch in depth and extend to the front of the cushion gauze in the neck. The gilt is put on paper something like bronze and with the idea that this is a "golden age" the paper collar manufacturers may be preparing for it. False shirt fronts to match, are also under way, and that there will be more things than note paper in this world that will be gilt-edged.

····The ice dealers are not particularly happy over the exhibit which their trial fronts to match, are also being made, so that there will be more things than note paper in this world that will be gilt-edged.

····The ice dealers are not particularly happy over the exhibit which their trial balance sheets show for the season just drawing to a close. The weather has been all along too cool to prove favorable for the sale of the congested luxury, and even had it been more favorable, they would, on account of the immense stock laid in so cheaply last winter and spring, to cut down the prices to a point which hardly paid for the trouble of handling. In truth ice is now so cheap and within the reach of all, as to buy it in for next season on speculation, or, as Snooks suggests lay it as a temporary pavement until cold weather sets in to supplant the remaining Nicholson blocks of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

····For the fall and winter sessions just inaugurated, the enrollment of scholars at the various public schools has thus far been very large, and quite few of them for the difficulty in providing accommodations for all applicants for admission. The scholars average higher in age than in any former year, a fact attributable to the scarcity of employment for the young in stores and factories. By Monday next all of the schools will be in perfect working order, as they are so well systematized as to require very little delay in the work of grading and formation of classes. It is not saying too much in behalf of our "people's colleges" that they are fully equal to the most, if not all, respects to the very best and most expensive academies and universities. They are creditable to the community, and with such opportunities for receiving a liberal and thoroughly practical education, the rising generation are blessed as their parents were not, for which the youth should be correspondingly grateful.

PERSONAL.

***Edwin Adams appears in "Clancarty" at the Opera House next week.

***Ed. Weibley, of the Allegheny postoffice, got back from Cheat river yesterday.

***Col. Hill, Lieut. Col. Gray and Adjutant Howe have returned to the city, from Latrobe, where they have been enjoying a few days of camp life.

***Mr. Samuel Barclay, member of Select Council from the Eleventh ward, was dangerously ill yesterday with heart disease. The physicians entertained but little hope of his recovery.

***John S. Slagle, J. D. Simpson, T. Hare and wife, Joseph Torrence, James Bryan, Judson McCook, Ellis Singer, S. Fleming, W. W. O'Neil, C. Preston, C. W. Bell, S. A. Stewart, C. C. Preston, C. K. Livingstone, B. Andrews, H. McClintock, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Williams, M. Love, Mrs. J. Reily and two sons' L. H. Crouse and H. Hamilton, all from this city are registered at Philadelphia hotels. Allegheny city is represented by A. Weaver and J. Andrews.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

JOHN SCHAUF was committed to jail yesterday, by 'Squire Keil, to await trial on a charge of horse stealing, preferred by Adam Seiber.

MOSES PARKER will have a hearing this morning, on a charge of malicious mischief, before Alderman Butler. Elizabeth Jones is the prosecutrix.

AN information was made before Alderman [Edgar, of Allegheny, yesterday, by Samuel Burns against E. Bechold, charging him with misdemeanor in serving a summons without authority. A warrant was issued.

AN information was lodged before Alderman Logan yesterday, by Mary Davis, against Mary Anderson, who is charged with keeping a disreputable house, in Hamilton's court, on Washington street, near Wylie avenue. Warrant issued.

Immense Stock of Fashionable Silk and Felt Hats.

An immense stock of fashionable hats and caps at Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee's, No. 139 Wood street, attracts universal attention and are admired by all who see them.

The fall style of silk hats is a very pretty bell, heavy curl and wide band, and well adapted for fall and winter wear, in fact one of the most beautiful hats ever introduced. Those of the most refined tastes will be able to make a selection out of the great variety displayed in this establishment.

Dunlap & Co.'s silk and stiff hats are not excelled for style and durability, and this firm are the exclusive agents in this city. All the goods are at the lowest cash prices. The one price system is strictly adhered to.

BASE BALL.

Brief Notes of Games.

The game at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Physicians' club and the Legal second nine, ended in an overwhelming victory for the former. The scorers did not agree in their tally, one having it 23 to 5 and the other 25 to 7. No matter which is right, the defeat was a bad one. The doctors, it is said, displayed unusual ability, both at the bat and in the field, Doctor Huselton in particular manifesting the skill of a professional, almost.

The Unions, of Mercer, and the Washingtons, played yesterday at Washington, Pa. The latter were defeated by a score of 15 to 11. The Unions and the Sewickley club contest at Union Park this afternoon.

The Braddocks and Dan. Downers play this afternoon on the grounds of the former. The Braddock boys start on their tour next Tuesday, when they will play the Neshannocks.

The Actives, of New Brighton, defeated the Valley Echo club, of Beaver Falls, on Tuesday. The score stood 14 to 6.

At Meadville, on Wednesday, the Mutuals, of that place, defeated the Neshannocks by a score of 15 to 7. The N's. have now been twice laid out by the Mutuals.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Edwin Stiles, of Millerstown, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself yesterday, which was referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

Abraham Simon and Ouston & Sowers, bankrupts, Venango county. J. D. Chastwick having been chosen assignee, the same was approved.

George Gerst, of Allegheny, bankrupt. The proceedings at the meeting for composition of the debtor with his creditors were approved, and the composition confirmed by the Court.

Common Pleas Court No 1.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the divorce case of Emma B. Weiss by her next friend vs. Frederick Weiss, John Shannon, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

This Court was in session a short time yesterday morning, and disposed of several motions, after which an adjournment was ordered until to-day.

In the case of Geo. Dillig vs. Peter Kniess & Co., the master in chancery, W. C. Friend, having duly notified the plaintiff to produce the books of the old firm of Kniess & Co., and having refused to do so, an attachment was issued to compel the furnishing of said books.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

In the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Harry W. Horbach, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, on motion of Mortion Hunter, Esq., the information was quashed because it does not allege an indictable offense.

In the case of James Lester, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Ellen Morarity the jury is out.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John Upperman, charged with felonious assault and battery, on payment of the costs by the defendant.

John Reilly and John Burke were convicted of larceny, on the oath of Samuel Mitchell.

John Nebel, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault and battery. The prosecutor was Frank Campbell.

John Day plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Caroline Strickland, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

George Trax plead guilty to a similar charge, on oath of John Gast, and received a like sentence.

Andrew Lew was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Robert Young.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Thomas H. Bonner, indicted for larceny, the jury out, the prosecutor was Henry Kleggett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Kleggett indicted for assault and battery on oath of Thomas Benton, the defendant was convicted.

The case of Frank Hinerman, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath William Richards, Sr., is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Lew Allenbaugh,	McDonnell & Dhrew,
William Snyder,	W. P. Herriott,
Pat Moore, (2),	Pat Haslin et al,
John Hock,	Frank Donsey,
John Blair et al.,	Wm. McElroy,
Thos. Connors, (2),	Pat Mooney, (2),
John Dewine et al.,	Jas. Williams,
Wm. Tilliken,	Frank Davis,
Anson Cheffin,	Dennis O'Brien et al,
James Jennings,	Abadiah Welks,
Ann Jenkins,	A. J. Sias,
	John Oliver et al.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

A question of special importance regarding the effect of summary convictions in the absence of legislative enactment, was called to the attention of the Criminal Sessions Court yesterday, Judge White on the bench, in the shape of an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* made on behalf of a man named Haley, who is now confined in the Work House, having been sent thither by Mayor McCarthy for thirty days, in default of the payment of a fine imposed for disorderly conduct. The Constitution provides that defendants in cases of summary conviction shall be entitled to an appeal, leaving it to the Legislature to prescribe the manner of appeal, and indicate the Courts to which the appeal shall be taken. The Legislature has made no provisions whatever in the matter, and it is questionable now whether any Court has the power to entertain an appeal. The old Constitution gave no power of appeal, and the question is, can a summary conviction be carried into effect when the party convicted is deprived of the right of appeal to which the Constitution expressly declares he is entitled?

In the case before the Court yesterday morning, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, and it will come up for argument to-day, when a decision will be arrived at. The question is an important one and the disposition made of it will be looked for with some interest in legal circles.

KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP TROUBLES.

In our issue of yesterday the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting, held by the citizens of Killbuck township, in reference to the expenditure of certain monies for the improvement of the public highways, were given. The act of Assembly of April 24, 1874, requires that the township Auditors shall meet annually the first Monday in June, or oftener if necessary, and adjust